WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1837.

PRICE \$6 PER ANN. IN ADVANC

POLITICAL.

LETTER OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE CIRCUIT CCURT, D. C. Giving the grounds on which he denies their legal au thority to issue a mandamus, commanding him to credit Messrs. Stockton & Stokes, and others, with a certain sum of money awarded them by the late Solicitor of the Treasury.

To the Hon. WILLIAM CRANCH, Chief Justice of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia.

On the 7th instant, the undersigned received by the hands of the Marshal of the District of Columbia, a writ of mandamus from the Circuit Court of the District, com-manding him to credit Messrs. Stockton and Stokes, and with a certain sum of money awarded them by the Salicitor of the Treasury, by virtue of authority alleged to he rested in him by a certain act of Congress for their relief, passed on the 2d day of July, 1836, or to show cause why he has not so done as commanded.

The undersigned is unable to persuade himself that the performance of the act commanded would not, under existing circumstances, involve a violation of the oath he has taken faithfully to discharge the duties of Postmaster General according to law, and to support the Constitution of the United States. Although his opinion of the powers and jurisdiction of this Court remains unchanged, yet that respect for the tribunal which elicited his former communication, duty to himself, and the ob'igations he is under to vindicate and sustain the institutions of his country, impel him to present the reasons which have induced his present determination.

Before he proceeds with that exposition, he hers leave emphatically to disavow all intention or idea of claiming irresponsibility or immunity in the discharge of his officia vestigation, by any legitimate nuthority, into his actions or his motives. It is his pride to belong to a Republic where no man is free from responsibility, however high, and where none is without protection or redress, however low. As a citizen it is his aim to perform his domestic and civil duties with strict regard to morality and law -As a public officer, it is his most anxious endeavor to discharge every duty which may be imposed upon him, with fidelity and zeal; in all capacities to encounter labor with patience, and responsibility without fear. If in the attitude he now occupies in relation to this Court, there is that shich every sensitive man would wish to avoid, he is sustained by a consciousness of right, under which, circonstances cease to be painful, and consequences become

With these preliminary remarks, the undersigned proceeds to give his reasons for declining obedience to the order of the Court.

It is doubted whether the Constitution of the United State confers on the Judiciary Department of the Government authority to control the Executive Department in the exercise of its functions of whatsoever character.

In the division and separation of powers, the Constitu-tion of the United States uses the following language, viz: "All legislative powers herein granted, shall be vested in a Congress of the United States." The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States."
"The judicial power of the U. States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may, from time to time, ordain and establish." gives the President power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint "judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the U. States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law," &c. and makes it his duty to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed." It is declared that the President ed." It is declared that the President, and Vice President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, diciary no control over the Executive Department, that instead of subjecting executive officers to the Courts for official offences and delinquencies, it constitutes a special tribunal in the Senate for their trial in all cases of im-

The plan of the Constitution will be more clearly un derstood, by a brief reference to the history and nature of the executive and judicial powers as they exist in our Gov-

In the country from which the principles of our system of government are measurably derived, the judiciary originally formed a part of the executive power. And exposition of the law is frequently necessiry before it can be understandingly executed, and the judges were appointed by the king to give it. When given he proceeded to carry power; it being effected by sheriffs, another set of officers wholly dependant on the king. To shield the subject from were still left at the monarch's will. The expounding the Circuit Court for the District of Columbia. functionary was rendered independent; but the execution was still left to the king.

In our system we have followed the modern English Our judges, after appointment, are independent of the Executive; but our District Attorneys who manage prosecutions, and our Marshals who execute the decisions, orders and decrees of our courts, are not only appointed by the President, but hold their offices from day to day at his will. They are the instruments by which the President "takes care that the laws be faithfully executed" as ex-

The sole constitutional function of the judges is to expound the laws. It is the function and duty of the Executive to see them faithfully executed.

The necessity of a judiciary department arises solely from the impracticability of so framing the laws as exactly to fit every case which may arise in the endless diversity of human affairs. If the laws could be precisely adapted to

So far as regards their execution, no distinction is made every case, there would be no need for a judiciary to expound the in. The executive authority could proceed forthwith to carry them into execution. But most general and some special laws require exposition before they can be understandingly executed. This is the judicial function It is to declare what the law is, and apply it to the case. n that is done, the proper function of the judge ceases, and that of the Executive commences. The duty of the Marshal, who is but a part of the executive department, is to execute the law as thus expounded.

Many special laws are not susceptible of any exposition. They apply directly to the case, and cannot be made plainer by any court. Nothing is needed after their passage but execution. Such are laws which appropriate sums of money to individuals; such are laws which require officers. In law they are all acts of the President. When specific acts of executive officers. The intervention of the Judiciary attempts to control those acts, they attempt the expounding function is not necessary in these cases, because it can make them no plainer. All that is to be done, is to execute them. The officers who are to perform the duties only interest to control the executive power, to assume the functions of the President, to make themselves the Executive in the last resort, superior to the Executive created by the Constitution duties only interest. the duties enjoined, are all made dependent on the will of tion, and elected by the people. the President, directly, or indirectly, that he may, through his power over them, take care that each executes the laws himself, involving private rights, which he re uses to perin his appropriate sphere.

A distinction has been taken between these laws which prescribe special duties to executive officers and those like case. It is a case, as much as that of which the which do not. It is said the courts may compet the execu-

No such distinction is to be found in the Constitution. It is the duty of the President to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed"-special laws as well as general; This fact proves the aboutdity of the power assumed. but no such duty is enjoined upon the judiciary. The means furnished the President to cause the execution of the special laws, are more immediate and direct than those turnished him for the execution of the general laws. Does a special law require the nead of a Department to pay a sum of money? The officer whose peculiar province and put him in the county jan. Transferred it is to execute the law, is under the immediate eye of the Executive power of this great Republic? Transferred

President, holds office at his will, and may be removed if he refuses. So of the Comptrol'ers, Anditors, Treasurer, Register, Commissioners of the Land Office, of Patents, of ed States, to three judges for the District of Columbia. l'ensions, of Indian Affairs, and the whole corps of execu tive officers at Washington And the same principle embraces all executive officers throughout the Union. The

executive power is ONE one in principle one in object. Its object is the execution of the laws. It is not susceptible of subdivisions and nice distinctions as to its du and responsibilities. To execute the laws, and all the laws, are its duties, and it is responsible for their faithful

The practical exercise of executive power is more remote in cases which go before the judicial tribunals, but it is the same in principle. The District Attorneys hold their offices at the will of the President, as also Marshals. It is not the behest of the Judge which the Marshal executes, but the law passed by Congress, which the Judge has merely expounded and applied to the case. It is the one executive power of the Republic, - the Presi dent of the United States, through an officer holding of fice at his will, -which steps in to execute the law when the Judge has declared what it is and how it applies to the case. Laws which require no exposition are executed, without the intervention of the judicial power; laws which require exposition are executed after that exposition has been given by the judicial power; but in both cases the execution is, or should be according to the Constitution, exclusively the work of the Executive.

Over cases where the law pre-cribes special doties to ex cutive officers as such, in terms so plain as to admit of no exposition, their power does not extend. For instance the law directs the President to cause \$50,000 to be pai to a merchant whose ship has been bought for the naval service. Here, no Judge could expound the law more clearly than the Legislature has done it. The proper function of the judiciary cannot be called into requisition because there is no point upon which it can constitutionally act. Nothing is to be done but to execute the law .functions, or of shrinking from the most scrutinizing in- The President directs the Fourth Auditor to state an ac count; it is revised by the Second Comptroller; the Secretary of the Navy issues a requisition for a warrant; the Secretary of the Treasury issues a warrant; and the matter passes through the offices of the First Comptroller, the Register and Treaserer. These officers are all made dependent on the will of the President, that through them he may take care that all such laws be faithfully execut ed. Suppose one of them should be perverse and obsti-nate, and refuse to execute the law, what would be the ap-

propriate remedy, and who should apply it? Could the merchant call upon the courts to interfere when no expounding of the law is requisite? Or would be rather apply to the President, whose sworn constitutional daty is "take care that the laws be faithfully executed ?"-Would be not request the President to issue his " mandamus" to his perverse subordinate, directing him to exe cute the law; and if he still refused, to remove him from office, and give his place to some one who would do his duty? he law would thus be executed, and the citizen obtain his right.

But suppose he goes to the judiciary for their "manda-nus," what will he ask them to do? Will he request the udge to expound the law for him? That is not y-it is clear enough already; all he wants is the execution of the law. Will he ask the Judges to execute the law, or to "take care that the law be faithfully executed?" That is an executive function, with which they have no right to interfere. Yet, what else is the object of a "mandamus" in such a case? What is it but an exscuttre measure? What else un taking the duties of
the President out of his hands? What else sumption of a power which, by the Constitution, belongs exclusively to another independent department of the Gov-

Let this doctrine be followed out, and to what will it lead? The Constitution makes it the duty of the President to "commission all the officers of the United States," and the laws impose upon him many specific as well as general duties. The heads of Departments have also many duties prescribed by law, special as well as general .-We have Auditors to settle accounts, Comptrollers to retreason, bribery, or other high crimes, and misdemean-ors." And so careful is the Constitution to give the Jumissioners of the Land Office, of Patents, of Pensions, and of Indian Affairs, all of whom have specific as well as general duties, and all of whom have heretofore looked up to the President as their common superior, the head of the Department to which they belong, to whom they are responsible, and whose duty it is to see that each of them aithfully executes the laws in his appropriate sphere -But this doctrine gives them a new superfor-a superior above the President, the highest representative of the majesty of the peaple in this Government; a superior which, in theory, may consign them all, from the heads of Departments down to the messengers in the offices, to the county jail, if they refuse to regard the mandate of the Court in the performance of their executive functions. Any item in an account, any specific act required by law, whether genby the king to give it. When given he proceeded to carry it into execution. Over that execution the judges had no private right, (and there can scarcely be an executive act required by law which does not) may be made the subject of this supervisory power; and the effective and control regal oppression, the judges were finally made independent of the king, though removable by parliament; but the sheriffs Magistrate elected by the people, but the three Judges of ling Executive of this great Republic will not be the Chief

> But which would be most effectual in all such cases, the order of the President or the mandamus of the Judges? The President could at once accomplish the object by the obedience or removal of his subordinate. The Judges have no effectual means of executing the law. They might imprison the executive officer, but they could not remove him. Imprisonment might not accomplish the object. The Court could not guide his hand nor control his will. If he were conscientious in his refusal, or wished to appear so, no imprisonment, nor pains, nor penalties could compel him to do an act, which, in his opinion, violated his oath of office. The whole power of the Court would be impotent to control an honest man. The inadequacy of the judicial process, and the ample power vested in the President, are

by the Constitution, between special acts and general acts; between private acts and public acts. It is the duty of the President to take care that all alike "be faithfully executed." The Executive is an unity. The framers of the Constitution had studied history too well to impose on their country a divided Executive. The executive power was vested in a President. The executive tive power was vested in a President. The executive officers are his agents, for whom he is held responsible by the people, whose agent he is. The acts of the executive officers are the acts of the President. Constitutionally, ne is as responsible to them as if they were done by him self, though not morally. So far as regards the execution of the laws, therefore, no distinction can be maintained between acts of the President and those of his subordinate

Suppose the laws require a specific act of the President form. The courts have as much law for issuing a mandamus against him as against any of his subordinates in a Court has already assumed jurisdiction. The Presiden tion of the duties prescribed in the former, but not those disobeys their mandamus, and they send an attachment.

By whom do they send it? By a alarshal holding his office at the will of the President, who can strike their process dead in his hands, by dismissing him on the spot .-And that which the President can legally do to profect himself, he can do to protect any of his agents, being always responsible to his country for the proper exercise of

his power. But suppose the Court succeed in arresting the President, The officer whose pecutiar province and put him in the county jail. Where then is the supreme

The arrest and imprisonment of any executive officer as such, involves the same principles, and would lead to the same consequences, in a greater or less degree, according to the importance of the station held by him. It is still an attempt to control the executive power, not by confining its head, but by twing up its hands, or rather by forcing the hands to work, not according to the will of their constitutional head, but in obsdience to the will of another department of the Government.

It is said, that if the Court has not this power, " an individual who may have been ruined by the refusal of an officer to perform a ministerial act, positively enjoined upon him by law, will be entirely without redress." If it were even so, we uld it justify the Court in assuming executive authority in violation of the Constitution? It would but prove a defect in our institutions, which it would he incumbert on the people to repair. But it is not so .-The idea that courts are the only places where wrongs of all sorts are to be redressed, and judges the only dispensers of right, is an error. Where the inferior executive officer, or even the President himself, refuses to perform his executive duties, there is an obvious made of redress, without the interposition of the judicial authority. If a subordinate executive officer " refuses to perform a ministerial act positively enjoined upon him by law," the injured citizen may appeal to the President, whose duty it is to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed," and has power to turn out a perverse subordinate. If the case be so very clain, the President will at once enforce an execution of the law, and the citizen will have effectual redress, though "this court has not jurisdiction." If the case be not so very plain, the matter may be referred back to Congress, to make it plain by further legislation, and thus the citizen would have complete redress, without the aid of the court. There is a process by which the President himself can be reached for a perverse refusal to execute the laws, or take care that they be executed, and a Chief Magistrate who will do his duty put in his place.

Thus are there ample means, provided by the Constitution, to enable the citizen to obtain his rights at the hards of the Executive, without erecting any court into a su-preme controlling power over the President and the whole orps of executive officers. Indeed, the court has not, in the Constitution and laws, the means to give redress in such cases. Before they can control the President, they must assume the power to appoint their own marshal, and execute their own mandates. They must do more-they must proceed to the executive offices-must enter credits with their own hands-must issue warrants, and finally, with their own hands, take the money out of the Treasu-

The very case before the Court illustrates the theory of the Constitution. The Postmaster General refused to execute a part of the Solicitor's award, because he believed it contrary to law. Where did the relators first look for redress? Not in the Court, but to the President. The late President deemed the case a proper one for another application to Congress for further legislation, and refused to compel an execution of the award. The relators went to one House of Congress, and procured the passage of a resolution in their favor, but no legislation. The case was then again pressed upon the late President, whose views of it remained unchanged. It was afterwards pressed on the present President, who considered the disposition made of it by his predecessor as final, so far as the Executive was concerned, unless there should be furth r legisla tion. If the President, on either of these three occasions, had looked upon the law as clearly and imperatively comcare to see it faithfully executed, and the well to se when have had complete redress. If they had procured the passage of an explana ory act, or joint resolution, through both Houses of Congress, sustaining their construction of the law, or requiring payment of the halance of the award, their redress would also have been complete. These obvious, constitutional, and legal measures were resorted to by them, and it is only when they fail to obtain the interposition of legitimate authority, that they apply to a Court to erect itself into a tribunal of appeal from another inde-

Whether sound or not, the views here expressed, are not peculiar. Mr Jefferson and Mr Madison acted upon pursuit of private rights, subject them to mandamus and them when the former held the office of President, and the attachment. latter that of Secretary of State. Mr Jefferson has left on record his views of the case of Marbury vs. Madison, now relied on by the Court to sustain their claim to jurisdiction in this case. The following is a letter addressed by him to George Hay, prosecuting attorney in the case of Aaron

Dear Sir—While Burr's case is depending before the Court, I will trouble you from time to time with what occurs to me. I observe that the case of Markury vs. Madison has been cited; and I think it material to stop at the threshold the citing that case as authority, and to have it denied to be law. I Because the judges, in the outset, disclaimed all cognizance of the case, what would have been their although they then w nt o to say what would have been their o inion, had they had cognizance of i. This, then was cono inion had they had cognizance of i. This, then was confessedly an extra-judicial opinion, and, as such, of no auth rity.

2. Because had it been judicially pronounce!, it would have been against law; for to a commission, a deed, or bond delivery is essential to give validity. Until, therefoe, the commission i delivered out of the hands of the Executive and his agents it is not his deed. He may with old or cancel it at pleasure, as he might his private deed in the same situation. The constitution intended that the three great branches of the Government should be coordinate, and independent of each other. As to acts, therefore, which are to be done by either, thas given no control to another branch. A judge, I presume, thas given no control to another branch. A judge, I presume, cannot sit on a bench without a commission, or a coord of a commission; and the Constitution having given to the Judiciary branch no means of compelling the Executive either to deliver a commission, or to make a record of it, shows it didnot intend to give the Judiciary that control over the Executive, but that it should remain in the lower of the latter to do it or but that it should remain in the ower of the latter to do it or not. here different branches have to act in their respective not. here different branches have to act in their respective lines, finally and without a peal, under any law, they may give to it different and opposite constructions. Taus, in the case of William Smith, the House of Representatives determined he was a citizen; and in the case of William Duane (precisely the same in every material circumstance) the judges determined he was no citizen. In the cases of Callender and others, the ed he was no citizen. In the cases of Callendar and others, the judges determined the sedition act was valid under the Con-titution, and exercised their regular powers of sentencing the ato fine and imprisonment. But the Executive determined that the sedition act was a nullity under the Constitution, and exercised his regular power of prohibiting the execution of the sentence, or rither of executing the real law, which protected the acts of the defendants. From these different constructions of the same act by different branches, less mischief arises, than from giving to any one of them a con-rol over the others. The Executive and Senate act on the construction that, until delivery from the Executive department, a commission is in their ery from the Executive department. a commission is in their possession and within their rightful power; and in class of commissions not revocable at will, where, after the Schale's approbation and the President's signing and sealing, new information of the unfitties of the person has come to hand before the delivery of the commission, new nominations have been made and approved, and new commissions have issued.

On this construction I have hitherto acted; on this I shall ever act; and maintain it with the powers of the Government, against any control which may be attempted by the judges in subversion of the independence of the Executive a d Senate within their peculiar department. I presume the efore, that in a case where our decision is by the Constitution the supreme one, and that which can be carried into effect, it is the constione, and that which can be carried into effect, it is the constitutionally authoritative one, that that by the judges was coran non judice, and unauthoritative, because it cannot be carried into effect. I have long wished for a proper occasion to have the gratuitous opinion in Marbury vs. Madison brought before the public, and denounced as not have; and I think the present a fortunate one, because it occupies such a place in the public attention. I should be glad, therefore, if, in noticing that case, you could take occasion to express the determination of the Executive, that the doctrines of that case were given extra judicially and against hav, and that the reverse will be the rule of action with the Executive. If this opinion should not be your own, I would wish a to be expressed merely as that of the Executive. If it is your own, also, you would of course give to the briguinents such a development, as a case, incidental only, might render proper. I salute you with friendship and respect.

To George Hax." To GEORGE HAY."

Mr. Jefferson was still President at the time this letter was written He declares that " the Constitution intended that the three great branches of the Government should be co-ordinate and independent of each oth r;" that " as to the acts which are to be done by either, it has given no duty of the Postmaster General under that act is control to another branch;" that "the doctrines of that clear and absolute, leaving him no discretion." Is case were given extra-judicially and against law;" that I this so ?

against any control which may be attempted by the judges in subversion of the independence of the Executive," &c.

In a letter to Judge Roane, dated September 6th, 1819, Mr. Jefferson adverts to this case, and the principles involved in it, in the following terms, viz:

is In the case of Marbury and Madison, the federal Judges de. In the case of Marhury and Madison, the ted/ful judges de-clared that commissions signed and sealed by the President were valid, although not delivered. I dee ed delivery essen-tial to convolete a deed which, as long as it remains in the hands of the party, is as yet no deed; it is in passe only, but not in esse; and I withheld delivery of the commissions. They can-not is use a mondamus to the President, or Legislaiure, or any of their officers, the Constitution controlling the common law in this marticular.

Again, as late as June 12, 1823, in a letter to Judge Johnson, Mr. Jefferson speaks thus of this case, viz:

Johnson, Mr. Jetterson speaks thus of this case, viz:

'This practice of Indge M rshall, of travelling out of his case to prescribe what the law would be in a most case not before the Court is very irregular and very censurable. I recollect another instance, and the more paticularly, perhaps, because it in some measure bore on myself Among the midnight appointments of Mr Adams, were commissions to some federal justices of the peace for Alexandria, These were signed and scaled by him, but not delivered. I found them on the table of the Department of State, on my entrance into office, and federal justices of the peace for Alexandria. These were signed and scaled by him, but not delivered. I found them on the table of the Department of State, on my entrance into office, and I forbide their delivery. Marbury named in one of them, applied to the Supreme Court for a mandamus to the Secretary of State, (Mr Madison) to deliver the commission intended for him. The Court determined, at once, that being an oliginal process, they had no cognizate of it; and there the question before them was ended. But the Chief Justice went on to lay down what the law would be had they jurisdiction of the case; to wit: that they should command the delivery. The object was clearly to instruct any other Court having the jurisdiction what they should do, if Ma bury should apply to them. Resides the impropriety of this gratuitous interference, could anything exceed the perversion of law? Fot if there is any principle of law never yet contradicted, it is that delivery is one of the essentials to the validity of a deed. Although signed and scaled, yet as long as it remains in the hands of the party him-elf, it is in fieri only; it is not a deed, and can be made so only by its delivery. In the hands of a third person, it may be made an escrow. But whatever is in the executive offices is certainly demed to be in the hands of a third person, it may be made an escrow. But whatever is in the executive offices is certainly demed to be in the hands, because, when I connete named them, there was as yet no Secretary of State. Yet the scase of Marbury and Madison is continually cited by beach and by, as if it were settled law, without any unimadversion on its being merley an obiter dissertation of the Chief Justice? if it were settled law, without any animadversion on is being merley an obiter dissertation of the Chief Justice."

Mr Jefferson even denied the power of the courts to ompel the attendance of the President or heads of Departments as witnesses in suits at law, or criminal prosecutions, at whatever distance, on the ground that their constitutional duties in the service of the people of the United States were paramount to all others. When, in the case of Smith and Ogden, in New York, a subpæna was issued to some of the heads of Departments, they were directed by him to attend to their official duties, and disregard it When the order of the President was stated in Court as the ground of disobedience, a motion was made for an attachment, on the ground that it was insufficient, but the motion tailed upon an equal division of the Court.

In the case of Auron Burr, a subpana was issued by the Court for the President himself, which he disregarded and returned. The following are his remarks upon it in letters to the District Attorney, viz:

"The leading principle of our Constitution is the indepen "The leading principle of our Constitution is the independence of the Legislature executive, and Julicary of each other, and none are more jealous of this than the Judiciary. But would the Executive be independent of the Judiciary, if he were subject to the commands of the latter and to imprisonment for disobedience; if the several Courts could bandy him from pillar to post, to keep him constantly trudging from north to south, and east to west and with fraw him entirely from his constitutional duties? The intention of the Constitution, that each branch should be independent of the others, is further manifested in his higher than to the Executive."

"I received, late last night, your fever of the day before an now re-enclose you the supcens. As I do not believe that the District Courts have a power of commanding the Executive government to shandon superior duties and attend on them at whatever distance, I am unwilling by any notice of the sub-pœna, to set a precedent which might sanction a proceeding so preposterous."

If the courts cannot take the executive officers from cases, much less can they, at the instance of cuizens in

These authorities are sufficient to show that the doctrine laid down by the Chief Justice in the case of Marbury vs. Madison, never was recognised as law by the Executive authorny. They will also screen the modersigned from the imputation of assuming any new ground, when he doubts whether - this Court; or any other, can "issue i mandamus to the President or Legislature, or any of their officers; the Constitution controlling the common law in tous particular."

All this reasoning and these d ductions the undersigned egs may be understood as applicable solely to the public character and acts of executive officers, and not to their character as citizens, to their private transactions.

SECOND REASON. If, according to the Constitution, the Circuit Court for the District of Columbia might be clothed by law with power to issue a mandamus in such a case, no such power has been conferred upon them by the acts

The undersigned is spared the labor of investigating and illustrating this postion by the clear, and, he thinks, conclusive opinion of the Attorney General, which he trans mits herewith, and requests that it may be considered a part of this letter.

That opinion reviews the opinion of the Circuit Court, as delivered by Chief Justice Crauch, and published in the National Intelligencer, and maintains the tollowing

1. That the argument of the Court in favor of the juris diction claimed by them, is founded on inference from the language of Judge Johnson, in the case of McIntyre vs. Wood, which inferences were repudiated by the same judge, and by the judgment of the Court in a subsequent

2. That there is no substantial difference between the words of the Judiciary act of 1789, which the Supreme Court have twice decided do not give the other Circuit Courts power to i-sue a mandamus to an executive officer, and the words of the fifth section of the act concerning the District of Columbia, on which the Circuit Court rely; and that the jurisdiction of the latter is, therefore, in this respect, no greater than that of the other courts.

3. That no power is to be derived from the act of the 13th of February, 1801, because that act was repealed in 1802, without any exception as to the Circuit Court of

4. That even if the acts of Congress concerning this Court had given to it, in express terms, a jurisdiction to issue waits of mandamus to an executive officer, to compel him to perform an official act, no such jurisdiction could be exercised consistently with the provisions of the Constitution, because such a jurisdiction would be substantially an exercise of Executive power, which cannot be taken from the President, in whom the Constitution has vest-

5. That the Postmaster General is an Executive officer, and equally independent with the other heads of the Execmive Departments of any control in the exercise of his official duties by the Judiciary.

THIRD REASON.

If, by the Constitution, Congress can clothe the coults with authority to issue writs of mandamus against Executive efficers as such, and if they have vested the general power in this Court by law, this is not a case in which that power can be lawfully exer-

1. It seems to be conceded, that a writ of mandamus will not be to compel any one to do an act in relation to the performance of which he has any discretion; and, to bring this case within that principle, the Court say, "the

The act does not require the Postmaster General to eredit or pay any specific amount. It does not absolutely require him to do any specific act whatsover. Whether he would be called upon to credit much or little, or nothing at all, was altogether contingent, depending on the Solicitor's award. It was not like a law directing, specifically and absolutely, the payment of a sum of money, or the performance of a ministerial act, where the law is the only guide. It was necessary for him, in this case, to look at the law and at the Soli-itor's a ward. Of necessity he most compare them together to ascertain what it was his duty to do.

Now, in making that comparison, and acting upon the result, has he no discretion ? The authority of the Soliciter, by the words of the law, was to "settle and adjust" the claims of relators "for extra services," "under certain contracts made with them by W. T. Barry," &c; to inquire into and determine the equity of their claims for, or on account of, any contract" Pastmaster General, "on which their pay had been suspended by the present Postmaster General," and to make them such allowances, &c. The daty of the Postmaster General is pre-cribed in the following words:

" And that the Postmaster General be and he is hereby directed, to credit such mail contractors with whitever sums of money if any, the sain Solic tor shall so exist to be due to them for or an account of any such service or contract."

The Postmaster General was not required to credit the contractors with all the Solicitor might award to them, but only so much as he might decide to be due "for or on account of such service or contract." What "service or contract?" Why, the "service or contract" scribed in the preceding part of the act, "extra service" -- a "contract" with W. T. Barry -- a contract "on which the pay had been suspended by the present Postmaster General." It is such allowances, and such only, that the Postmaster General is directed to credit.

Has he no power to examine and decide whether the allowances are of this character or not? Must be not see whether they are "for or on account of any such ser vice or contract" or not? If he have no power to look into that point, why are the words attached to the sentence which prescribes his duty? Why was he not directed ab-olutely to credit "whalever sums of money, if any, the Solicitor shall decide to be due to them?" But one answer can be given: it was the purpose of Congress to limit the power of the Postmaster General to credit and pay, as well as that of the Solicitor to allow; and defining the claims which the latter was authorized to allow, they limited to the same claims the power of the former to pay. He was directed to pay the sums allowed "for or on account of any such service or contract," and nothing more.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

JOSEPH GILLOFT'S CLEBRATED PATENT E-LONGATED METALLED PEX.—JOSEPH GILLOTT begs to inform the public that he is constantly receiving from his manufactory at dimmingham, a regarder supply of his most approved Metalic Pens. The stock on hand comprises the approved meta he Pens. The stock on hand comprises the best assortment in the United States, and of warranted good quality—amongst which may be found his—Patent Magnum Bourn Commercial Pen—Original Patent Slip Pen—do do Ladies Pen—with clongated Points—Royal Letters. Patent granted Sept. 27, 1831.

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To the Public —From the weil-merited and universal celebrity of the above Pens, as attested by the whole mercantile community in Europe and the United States, several apprinci-

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unwary.

Fur ner to guard against the fraudulent imposition, the public serve that each groce of the ge enveloped in a neatly printed wrapper, descriptive of the ac

enveloped in a neatly printed wrapper, descriptive of the at ticle it contains.

Each patent Pen marked thus, "Joseph Gillott's Patent"—and all other kinds are intriced either "Joseph Gillott's Warranted" or "Joseph Gillott Maker"—in every instance the mick reading from the point of the Pen.

The above may be ha, wholesale at 198 Beckman street, N. York, and GEO H. GRAY & CO. Boston. N. if. A regular supply of warranted Screw Copying Presses, constantly on hand.

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DREW & HIXON, Bellows Manufacturers, No 9 Haverhilt
street, next door to Mr Turner's Iron Foundry, near the Warren Bridge, Boston, has on hand and continue manufacturing
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THE LYEST MONTHLY PERIODICAL IN THE WORLD—On the 181 of Jane, 1837, was commenced a new volume of the FAMILY MAGAZINE. The great patronage which has been awarded to the Family Magazine, is the best evidence of its approval. It is the cheapest Magazine i-sued in this or any other country, and has attained a circulation of upwards of 20,009 copies. It embraces articles upon History, Nat. History, Astronomy, Geography, Chemistry, Botany, Archiecture, Mechanics, Agriculture, American Biography, &c.

General diterature and education, as distinct from the forementioned branches, will occupy a portion of its pages; a compendious Miscellany, comprising things Useful and Entertaining Carlons, Escentric, Wonderful, Scientific, Natural and artificial, together with a general summary of leading and passing events, will be added.

All subjects which admit of it, will be illustrated with Engavings. The first page of each number will be illustrated with a large engraving illustrative of American History, or American Landscape Scenery. The whole amount of engravings, at the conclusion of the volume, will amount to several headered.

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SCOTCH BECKRAMS, FOR CASH.-14 Cases for sale at law prices, by WHITWELL, BOND & CO.

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BOSTON MORNING POST.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1837.

What now is the condition of the country? South of Maryland and in all the plantation States, the currency has in about fifty or sixty days depreciated from 20 to 40-per cent., and the Government Banks where the deposites of the public revenue lie, are unable in many cases, to make their payments. Again, when payments are made, it is in a currency 20 to 40 per cent. depreciated, and while Government COMPELS its creditors to take this base money at par value, they constrain its debtors to pay their dues in coin. Such is the condition to which a nation calling itself free and intelligent and high minded, are reduced, and we are as yet only at the commencement of our difficulties.—Daily Advertiser.

The Advertiser heads the article from which the above is extracted with the caption-" THE BETTER CUR-RENCY "-which is the name whigs have all along given to bank debts. It seems to think that the public deposites in banks south of Maryland have depreciated in value 20 to 40 per cent. Very well; the Advertiser must complain of the members of Congress who voted in favor of increasing the number of deposite banks for the express purpose of making the public money the basis of discounts. It cannot complain of Gen. Jackson and his successor; for they wished to receive nothing and pay nothing but gold and silver, and to restrict the deposite banks and make them curb other banks by frequent settlements of bank balances. The Advertiser seems to have a very short memory. It is but about fourteen months since the whole force of the opposition was brought to bear against the late President for endeavoring to protect the public revenue, and make the deposites safe by proper regulations. Mr. Webster, instead of urging the adoption of the regulations which had been adopted by the United States Bank, attacked General Jackson for adopting them; anc for executing the law of 1816; and in his speech on the Deposite Law, he imputed the pressure in the money market, not to overcredits and overtrading, but to the public money being "locked up." He said that the first step to be taken in making regulations for the management of the public finances was, (not to check the State banks, but) to increase the number of the deposite banks, so that the public money might not be hoarded, but be made THE BASIS OF DISCOUNTS. THIS STEP was, he said, INDISPENSABLE to the proper REGULATION OF THE CURRENCY : and he took the ground that all the distress was owing to the banks not being allowed to expand their discounts upon the public money. He said that if Congress would take this step, the mercantile community would see their way out of their embarrassments in a very short time!

The policy of making the public money a basis of discount, instead of collecting and keeping it, was the policy of Daniel Webster, and not of Andrew Jackson. The depreciation of the value of the circulation and deposites of the banks was the necessary-INEVITABLE-consequence of making the government money the basis of discounts. Andrew Jackson warned Congress and the nation of the evil effects of such measures. Daniel Webster opposed Gen. Jackson with all his eloquence, and advocated this step as necessary, predicting that it would put an end to the commercial distress! Daniel Webster was the advocate of expanding upon the gold and silver as fast as it came into the country or into the Treasury. The object was to "relieve" the money market upon the exploded principle of "more assignats"-more creditmore discounts-more paper. Indeed, the banks have suspended payment only to keep up and increase the expansion of credit. The check which Gen. Jackson would impose, viz: simply discrediting or refusing to receive bank paner, we runs paper, but of making such regulations as would enable the government to loan its funds to banks to be made by them the basis of discounts, was proposed by Webster and adopted by Congress. This check, then, was removed by Webster's proposi-

tion, and the encouragement of the opposite system originated with him. Having brought themselves and their debtors so heavily into debt by following out Webster's sys- | SPECIE PAYMENTS. tem of relief, that the check of fulfilling their contracts! was in the way of more discounts, more assignats, more rage; the banks have refused to fulfil their contracts in order to "relieve" themselves and their debtors. Thus one check after another has been removed, until "the better currency" of the whigs has descended into an irredeemable paper money. The whigs have all along gone upon the doctrine that "bank debts are BETTER than specie"-that bank debts were "THE BETTER CUR-RENCY." Webster is the great champion of this humbug; but ealls himself "a bullionist." If the deposite banks South of Maryland are unable

then, to make their payments, as the Advertiser asserts, it is because the Government, NOT the Executive, adopted Webster's plan of getting them into debt by loaning them the public money to be used as THE BASIS OF DISCOUNTS, upon Webster's system of relieving debtors by getting them more in debt. Congress, and not President Jackson, is responsible for the ruinous effects of a measure which Webster represented as being indispensable, and which he said would ease the pressure in the money market.

It is false that Government compels creditors to take base money at par value; for the thing is impossible. No man can be compelled to receive paper from those who contract to pay dollars. But if it did, then it would only compel them to receive what the whigs always have said was "BETTER than specie," -- " the better currency," and what the whigs have compelled government to take. The whigs would compel government to take paper and pay paper-the Administration would compel government to take coin and pay coin. The whigs have so far succeeded in making government take paper on the ground that it was the better currency and now they wish to receive coin! What stupid fools they must think people are not to see their utter inconsistency and injustice.

83 Some difficulty has arisen between the City Gov. ernment and the Fire Department in consequence of an attempt by the former to enforce the ordinance prohibiting minors from joining engine companies. It is probable that this difference will lead to the breaking up of the present organization of the Fire Department, and to the adeption of an entire new system. We think that the services required of enginemen are too arduous to be performed gratuitously, and that a provision rendering proper consideration for the time and labor expended in the public service at fires, and taking care of the engines, would be more acceptable to the community, generally, than the volunteer plan.

Our friend Sanford, late of the N. Y. Times, has lots of good natured things said about him all round-the Albany Advertiser, a warm whig paper, has washed its face, and spoke the truth for once; the Advertiser says he is "an honor to the profession-a gentleman, a man of genius-of taste, and a ripe scholar."

Joseph Yearsley, blacksmith at Cincinnati, a dissipated man, cut his throat horribly from ear te ear, July 10, and died in an hour after.

Baltimore, June 14, 1837.

Considerable sensation was produced here, the day beore yesterday, by the arrival of two enormous Russian ships, bringing with them nearly eight hundred passengers. It was reported, on the authority of the New York Sun, that these passengers were convicts, and as you may well ippose, the report produced no small excitement.

Having had my curiosity called into action by this oc urrence, I yesterday visited the ships at the Lazaretto, and am happy to sav, that if these passengers are convicts, I should like to see a few more cargoes imported into this country. Of the whole number, I did not see one, who was not hale and hearty, cleanly, well dressed, and happy. To me they have the appearance of worthy and industrious farmers and mechanics, who have visited the United States for the purpose of bettering their fortunes; and if the cry of proscription is not raised against them, I cannot doubt that they will be found a valuable acquisition to our population. Most, if not all of them, come provided with means to purchase freehold estates in the west. I stock in trade at \$1,600, and certain furniture stored in the wish them well, and hope they will not be injured by the senseless cry that is set up about foreign emigrants.

The political canvass is going on warmly. There is some disaffection in the whig ranks, produced by Gen. Duff Green, who has given notice that if the whige of the North insist on pushing Mr Webster for the Presidency, been augmented, by increasing the quantity, or adding to the be and his Southern friends, will take the field for Mr Van Buren. Duff is determined to force Mr Calhoun on the whigs, whether they will or no, and as he is exceedingly dictatorial, Col Munroe of the Patriot, and Gen Poe of the Chronicle, cannot stand it. The fact is, Duff must play first fiddle or nothing. The Colonel and the General will not submit to anything of the kind; and the whige as a body, are not very favorable to the "former organ," of Gen Jackson's administration. It is not at all unlikely burnt down the night before, and he had lost all, but some that Gen Duff will bolt, and come out at once for a South- iron ware and nails in his cellar. He asked me what he should

The whigs and friends of the administration have nightly meetings, at which both parties are present by invitation, and the several candidates "stump it." It is a hard business on both sides, and he who can follow it during so he came in again, perhaps a fortnight or three weeks afterwarm a season as this is, is entitled to all the offices he wards. I then opened the books and found they were not can get. The election will be a close one, and whichever posted, nor were there any bil's in them. I inquired for the party succeeds, will carry the day by a very small ma-

Col Munroe is wide awake, and if he is defeated he will not be any worse off than he has been these last fifteen and by them I could get at the probable amount of his loss, and years. He was always in the minority, and knows how settle it. He said he did not know that he could get all the Yours, &c.

P. PUCKLER.

Laconics-By the Bank Casar. Dear Nick-Do you want to buy me ?

Yrs &c. COL. W. Dear Col.-I do-name your price. Yrs &c. NICK. Dear Nick-Fifty-two thousand. Yrs &c. COL. W. Dear Col .- Throw in the Jew and it is a bargain.

Yrs &c. NICK. Dear Nick-You can have us both for \$52,000. Do Yrs &c. COL. W. ou want any more ?

Dear Col .- Not exactly of the same description. Yrs &c. NICK. Dear Nick-Would you purchase if you could find Yrs &c. COL. W. such as would suit you?

Yrs &c NICK. Dear Col .- "Yes-any day." Dear Nick-I think I could find some if I had the Yrs &c. COL. W. Dear Col .- "When-where-and to what amount-it

Yrs &c. NICK. shall be ready." The Colonel has never been seen since the receipt of this last " laconic " from Nick-a large hole has been discovered in his cellar floor.

orleans, fast evening, reports that-"At 12 M. the 15th, in lat 59 15, (near the Capes of the Delaware,) spoke the I was instructed by the directors not to pay over the insur-Liverpool and Philadelphia packet Pocahontas, which ance. When I asked Drake the reason that Boston was left vessel left Liverpool the 8th ult., and was informed by out of Mr tov. Il's bill, he said that he drew it up himse f. I them that most of the American houses in London, had failed."-N. Y. Post.

W-It is also reported that the Capt. of the Pocahontus said the BANK OF ENGLAND HAD SUSPENDED

The Mayor and Aldermen did n't do much on Mon. day night, except to re-appoint the present Constables, re-license the present auctioneers, and pass an order "That the Committee on the Fire Department be instructed to and they are requested to return the property entrusted to their care to the Chief Engineer."

The Warren Phalanx looked splendidly yesterday. Their marchings, manœuverings, and general military appearance would have done credit to any corps in the state. At five e'clock many of their friends visited them at their encampment on Breed's Hill, Charlestown, and were very politely and cordially received.

We have, at length, completed our report of the proceedings of the last anniversary of the B. Y. M. S. F. M. T. C. O. T. Indians, and as soon as the speakers return us our notes, into whose hands we have placed them or their supervision, we shall publish the whole at once.

03- A letter signed by nearly seven hundred democrats belonging to the city of New York, has been addressed to he Hon Mr TALLMADGE, U. S. Senator from that State, approving of the sentiments contained in his letter published in the Albany Argus of the sixth of June last.

The Providence Journal speaks of the Rev. Barnabas Bates as assistant Postmaster at N. York, and as one of the administration whippers-in-this is as near the truth as the Journal usually comes-Mr Bates is not in the New York Post office, nor does he hold any office whatever

Judge Thacher begins to find out that Jurymen know their rights, duties, and responsibilities, and will exercise and discharge them, fearlessly, independently, conscientiously, maugre any attempte! dictation from the bench.

Mr Hayward's oration before the Senior Class at Cambridge, yesterday, is highly spoken of by those who

To the Editor of the Boston Morning Post.

Sir-The Gazette and Atlas have copied an article from Philadelphia paper, purporting to give a correct description of the ship Pennsylvania, now about being launched. The disproportion of her dimensions, as therein stated. must be apparent to all who know anything about shipbuilding. She is said to be 225 ft. long on deck, 85 ft. beam and 3000 tons burthen. Now if the dimensions are correctly given, and I have made no mistake in my figures, her ton rage must be 3969 90-95. If the editors of the aforesaid apers can enlighten the public on these matters, they had better set themselves about it, " in short order," or Yours, &c. ENQUIRER entirely frustrated.

The hail stones that fell at the Lazaretto, below Philadelphia, on Tuesday evening, were two inches long .-They ought to have been quarantined—the farmers would stock his store. As proof that the defendants could not have day the premium.

MUNICIPAL COURT.

An Alleged Fraud on an Insurance Company .- Two brothers, imeon Drake and Aaron B. Drake, traders in North Bridge water, were indic ed for uttering, as true, to C. W. Curtwright, President of the Manufacturers' Insurance Company, in this City, the following forged receipt, as a part of the evidence of lite amount of their stock in trade, which was destroyed by fire on the 15th of March :-

" S. & A. B. Drake Nov. 19, 1836. Bot of Charles Covell 19 Bill Goods 59.93 February 22 do 478.27 Recd Payt

The second document in the case was a policy of insurance from which it appeared that they estimated their property, in mauary, 1987, at \$3,400, and for which they effected an insurance for one year, by paying a premium of \$34,00. The store, hall, and barn connected, was insured for \$1,600; the hall, by Simeon Drake, for \$200.

To show the quo animo of the prisoners, in forging and uttering the receipt in question, Mr Parker said he should introduce ther fa'se bills and receipts uttered at the same time. In order to swell the amount of their loss by the fire, they had produced several bills of goods, in some of which the sums had

The first witness called was-

C. W. Cartwright-I am President of the Manufacturers' Insurance Company-In January, Simeon Drake, the oldest cother, made an application for an insurance on their Store, in North Bridgewater-the representation about their property was verbal. He effec ed the insurance, as set forth in the policy. In March, I think, he came into the office, and said he had met with a great misfortune; that his store had been do with what remained. I told him to act precisely as if there was no insurance on them. I then inquired if he had saved the books and papers. He said he had saved his books, and I requested him to bring them in, which he did. I was engaged at the time he brought there in, and I did not look at them till bills, and he replied, that they had all been destroyed by fire. I told him I had not time to post up his books, and that he must get some one to do it. I also advised him to apply to the persons of whom he had made his purchases for duplicate bil's, bills, as some of them had been paid. I replied, that he cou d get certificates that they were paid, if there were any such. After about ten da s had elapsed, the second brother, Aaron B, came into the office with Simeon. It was the first time I had seen him. Simeon said he had been delayed, by having to send to Grafton for bills. They then presented me with a packet of bills, among which I found one from Mr Covell but it did not state the place where he lived. Simeon said his creditors were anxious to be paid, and I gave him abou \$1009, which I supposed, from the bills I saw, would be enough to settle his Boson debts. I told him, that I had not time, just then, to look over the bills particularly, but if he would come in again on S turday, I would in the meantime examine them, and pay the balance of his loss. He made no objections to this proposal. After he had gone I found this bill of Covell, without any place, and sent a Clerk to see if he could find out such person in busi ne s in this city. The result of the message was Mr Covell's calling on me. I showed him the receipt, and he said he had never given it, nor sold the goods set down in it. On the Sat urday following, Simeon Drake came in, and I inquired of him, who Charles Covell was. He replied, that he did not buy the goods himself but that his brother and cousin bought them of a Mr Covell in Hanover street. It ld him the bill was large. and I could not settle it till I saw his brother. The day following, the two brothers came in, and I questioned Aaron B. Drake, as to the location of Mr Covell's store. He said he kept in Hanover street, on the right hand side of Fim street 1... for, but was out of town. Covell having told me that he had not sold the bill, and discovering some other things in other bills, hills. By the answers to my inquiries. I ascertained that the bills of persons in this city were nearly all correct, except that the credits were wrong, and that they had paid more m ney on them than they represented; but the bills from among his neighbors, and in the country places, were all incor-

Mr Parker requested Mr Cartwright to confine his testimony to the erroneous and fictitious bills of persons residing in this State, as he had not the power to bring witnesses from other States. Mr Cartwright then produced a receipted bill of notify the officers and members of Engine Co. No 7. that Abraham Field, of Taunton, for \$20.00, for nails. He could their services are no longer required in the Department, not find any such man, but did find Albert Field, who had sold artic es to the Drakes. Another was for silk hats to the amount of \$53.00, of Lewis Holmes, of North Bridgewater. A third was the bill of Nathan Haywood for a dozen brittania tea-pots, \$13.44. A fourth was David Wilder's bill for bread, \$28.00. A fifth was the bill of Joseph C. Brett, of Easton,

> for shoe pegs, \$57,50. Mr Covell testified that he had no knowledge of ever selling any goods to the Drakes, or their cousin, William Hill. Sales might have been made to them, while he was out, by his Clerks. When he closed his business, his stock fell short from \$700 to \$1000, and he could not account for the deficit. He made out his cash account from a slate on which it was entered by himself or clerks who might receive it. By the cash book, the cash sales on the 19th Nov., 1836, was \$48; on February 22d, \$21.00, and on March 3d, \$19.00.

> Charles G. Merritt-lad-clerk for Mr Covell - has no recollection of selling anything to the Drakes, or Hill-might have sold to either of them, and forgotten it. Witness denied that he ever bought a dozen of champaigne at a hotel in Hanover street. Was unwilling to say why he had left the employ of

Benjamin Trefethen-still younger-was in employ of Mr Coveil-had no recollection of ever selling anything to the defendants, eri to Hill, or delivering to either a shop-bill. Might have sold to them and forgotten it.

Albert Field, of Taunton-had sold the defendants mealhad them charged with \$6,00 or \$7,00's worth Might a'so have sold to them for cash-in that case books would'nt show the transaction. John C. Brett-had a bill against defendants for shoe pegs,

of five or six dellars. They night have purchased at my store f r cash, when I was not in. Lewis Holmes-had a bill of \$10,00 against the Drakes, for

three hats ; but they might have bought other hats at other Nathan Haywood-had them charged with two tea-pots,

but could not say how many he had sold to them. David Wilder-had them charged with \$7,83, for bread and crackers, but his man who carried bread round may have sold them a good deal for cash.

In presenting the evidence, Mr Parker, did not suggest directly or indirectly that the Drakes were liable to any suspicion that they had contrived the destruction of their store. Mr Alvah Kingman was the agent employed by Mr Cartwright to ascertain the extent of the defendants' business transac

tions with other merchants and traders.

The defence was opened tv George W. Phillips, Esq., who argue | that the government had entirely failed to show that the defendants had not purchased the an ount of stock, which they professed to have had by their bills; and, with regard to Mr Covell, they would be able to show that they had purchased largely, for cash, at his store, as well as at a number their hopes of ever being Secretary of the Navy will be of other stores in this city and elsewhere. He likewise expected to show, that S. Drake had mistaken Mr Cartwright's meaning, when he advised him to get comes of his bills of goods, and supposed that all that was in reality required were statements of the amounts purchased of different dealers, to intended fraud, he commented upon their frankness in stating

who Mr Covell was, and where he carried on business. He qued that it was absurd to suppose that the defendants had at purchased considerable of their stock for each, since they ed the means for so doing. To establish these points Mr Phill.ps called up nineteen witnesses, from mildgewater

Taunton, Eastern, Grafton, and Boston. Tyler Cobb testified, that he sold to the defendants large mounts of dry goods and West India goods for cash, as well is credit. A short time previous to the fire, he was in their store, which was then well-stocked for a country store, though there was probably not more than two-thirds the quantity that there was in it in the Fall. The fire occurred on the night of the 15th of March, while one of the defendants was out of town, and the other at a ball with himself.

A witness by the name of Shaw testified, that since he had given Mr Kingman a memorandum of the defendants' dealings with his father, he had recojlected several other transactions.

Several other witnesses testified to similar transactions. Mrs Drake, the mother of defendants, testified that she had sold them arge quantities of produce of her farm in Grafton. She was very much embarrassed, and testified very confuse lly. She said she had signed two receipts-one for \$192, and some odd cents, and one for \$119, but could not tell precisely when. The small one, which is of the most recent date, she said she signed first, and she finally said that she could not read either.

All the witnesses in the case, said that the characters of the defendants stood fir, until the present accusation was brought against them. There yet remains several to be examined, after which Rufus Choate, Esq. will make the closing argument

for the defence. The Court stands adjourned till nine o'clock, this merning.

POLICE COURT.-Last Saturday a letter was received at the Franklin Avenue Police Office, stating that a woman ad entered a dwelling house, in Charlestown, and stolen a good frock coat. From the description of the woman, Constable Ellis conjectured that it was Margaret M Quaid, and went in pursuit of her, and overhauled her in a rain-storm. He were round with her till he found the lost coat, and got every thread in his ewn drenched. On Monday, Margaret pleaded guilty, and went across the Bellevoe Bridge, and the gentleman who owned the coat, coolly tied it up in a handkerchief, and walked off, without saying as much as Thank'e, sir," to the officer.

John Carland was arrested at South Roston, by Constable Andrews, noon a charge of stealing a horse and chaise; but t turned out yesterday, on the examination, that he had drank himself blue and blind, and jumped into the chaise by mistake, leaving his own behind. He was fined \$5,00 and costs for losing his reckoning.

Mr and Mrs Thorne will take a benefit at the Lion to-night. The spectacles to be performed are of superior and unusual character-a balloon is to be inflated in the area, from which it will ascend to the dome, where it will explode and discharge refreshment tickets, with which the lucky ones of the audience will inflate themselves in the saloons.

The first portion of the POSTMASTER'S LETTER upon the mandamus case, is upon our First Page -its republication, and the opinion of the Attorney General, will be concluded in the two succeeding papers.

Those who go in the Bangor to-day will have a fine time-we should have been glad to have seen our friend Phinney, at Barnstable, but could n't get away. We have New Orleans dates to the 9th inst. Mobile to

the 10 h, Charleston, Augusta and Louisville to the 12th. In New Orleans notes of non-specie paying banks are at 25 per cent. discount. The weather has taken a new start and is as hot as

A large boat, the Louisiana, loaded with tobacco and cotton, was lost on the rocks 30 miles above Shawneetown. The cargo will be partly recovered, but the boat not. No

It is stated that the Agent of the United States Bank of Penn ylvania at New Orleans, has shipped 23,000 bales of cotton to Liverpoor, time is new fourling seven ships

Prime cotton is selling at New Orleans for 11 cents,

other descriptions vary from 6 to 10. Dead Bodies Found .- The Natchez Courier of Saturday last states, that the bodies of 21 persons were picked up at the mouth of the Buffalo Creek, one mile and a half above Fort Adams by some of the citizens of that large number that met their untimely and horrid end at that awful catastrophe, the burning of the Ben Sherrod .-The clothes on some of the bodies were much burnt. In the number there were two ladies, one of whom had a child, which a mother's fondness and a mother's despair had so encircled with her left arm, that even in death it remained pressed to that bosom where it could no longer find protection .- Mobile Mere. Adv.

Claiborne and Gholson are the democratic, and Prentiss and Agee the whig candidates.

Rebellion .- Our city had almost become the theatre of a foreign invasion on Saturday afternoon-or perhaps we should rather say that a foreign power baving obtained entrance to the very heart of our dominion, under peaceful guize, had assumed a hostile attitude, and thereatened war upon us without a previous formal declaration, contrary to the established usages of international politeness and civility. It seems that a certain Captain Newbold, master of a British vessel lying at the foot of Beekman street, had been mulcted by the Marine Court for some violation of the dock-laws; and that a constable was deputed to levy upon the vesse! for the amount of the judgment,

Upon going on board, however, he was resisted, vi et armis, by the captain and his myrmidons, who hoisted the British flag, and arming themselves with pistols, sabres, handspikes, ropes'-ends, broom handles, and such other weapons of war as they could muster, declaring vengeance upon any who should set foot on board their vessel. officer was fain to retreat-but making application to the police magistrates, Captain Newbold and his merry men were discomfitted, and the former was made captive.—N.

Ex-Governor Lincoln and forty others, have invited the Hon. Henry A. Wise to visit Worcester immediately, fearing probably, that unless some fire brand is set at work to inflame the people, Mr Rantoul's late democratic and excellent oration in that town, will do too much good. We trust Mr Wise will visit Worcester and all New England, as Mr Biddle could not probably employ a bank orator for this region, who would be better understood than this rare specimen of southern chivalry .- Lowell

We learn that the schr Albany, of Boston, bound East, in ballast, for lumber, went ashore at Milk Island on Saturday last, and bilged. The captain was drowned—two seamen, the only remaining persons on board, have arrived at this place. There are many stories in circulation respecting the cause of the affair; but as we have not heard anything satisfactory, we decline further notice .-Gloucester Democrat.

Death of Watton.—The netorious highwayman, known by the name of Walton, which is believed to be n t his real name, one of the most desperate villains who was ever punished for crime-and who was a few years since sentenced to the State Prison for life, died yesterday morning in the hospital of that institution, of consumption, age about thirty years .- Merc. Jour.

IMPORTANT TEMPERANCE MEETING.
A meeting of the Suffolk County Temperance Society will be holden at the Sid Common Council Room, on WED-NESDAY EVENING next, at a quarter before eight o'clock, preciails. precisely, for the transaction of very important business -Every member of this society and all the friends of the clust are earnistly requested to be present.

JAS. C CONVERSE, Secretary.

N. B. Officers of the Ward Societies are ex efficio membe

BOST NOTES & BANK NOTES, for sale at CLARKS Exchange Office Nu 6 City Hall.

REVIEW OF THE BOSTON MARKET FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, JULY 18.

But little effect has been produced by the late advices from ingland; the business operations since the last publication adicates a heavy market for almost every description of mornandize, and the prices of last week for many stricks are not now obtainable, the few exceptions are particularly noticed.

ASHES—are rather more depressed.

COFFEE—Remains quiet, is heavy in large lots, but no algention in prices.

erntion in prices.

COTTON -Stands unaffected by late European accounts ales do not exceed 400 bales, principally Uplands, at 11 a 13 ets per lb.

DOMESTIC GOODS-Transactions large, both for export

and the trade.

FISH—For Codfish the demand has been brisk and prices improving—but few of the old catch are now remaining in the market—8000 qtls new shore brought 2½ a 3½, 1000 qtls small do do 2½ a 2½, 2000 qtls Haddock, 1.40 a 164 per qtl.

FRUIT—Prime Ma'aga box fruit is in better demand, but the

FRUIT—Frime Maraga box fruit is in better demand, but the sales are very circumscribed.

FLOUR—The transactions have been limited and prices less firm—good Southern 9½ a 10½, and Genessee 11 a 11½ per bbl, sa'es good—Ohio 10½ a 11.00 do.

GRAIN—Market more firm and prices improving.

LEATHER—Sales by auction 2500 sides received from New York Less 103 cters ib.

ork, 16 a 193 cts per ib. MOLASSES—Demand animated and sales extensive, at improved prices, both for retailing and distilling qualities.

SALT—None of any consequence in first hands, and prices for the kinds most in demand at this season, are rather on the

advance. SSUG AR—Firm market, but light sales—prices range for Havana brown 84 a 94, white 104 a 114—Porto Rico 64 a 8 cts per

MARRIED.

In this city, by Rev Mr Winslow, Capt Henry Hodgesto Miss rah B Quimby.
At Portsmouth , Mr C Adams, of Saco, to Miss Olive Stood.

At Hartford, Conn. Rev Hosea Ballou, of Portsmouth, to Miss Almenia D Diddings.

At Wilmington, Del. 12th instant, Dr Phineas S Conner, of West Chester, Pa. formerly of Massachusetts, to Miss Eliza A

In this city, Monday morning, while on a visit to her friends cere, Mrs Sally Clark, relict of the late Ebenzer Clark, of Con-

way, Msss. 52.

At West Cambridge, Mr Reuben Johnson. 55.

At Salem, John Ropes, 9, and Mary Wilder, 4 yrs and 9 mos, cnildren of Rev Charles W Upham.

At Walpole, Mass. Hon Daniel Kingsbury, 74.

At his larm, in Fairfield District, South Carolina, Capt Hugh Milling, an officer of the revolution, 85. He was born at Dromore, co. Down. Ire and.

NEVER WEARY.—Members, Volunteers, and all pe sons holding property of Engine Company No. 9, are requested to meet at the Engine house 37 THIS Evening, Lilly, 19th at 8 o'clock. Per order of the Foreman.

1919 GEORGE HOMER, Clerk.

IMPORTATIONS.

RIO GRANDE. Brig Delaware-2816 ox and cow hides, 57 horse do, 102 bales wool, 21 do hair, 26,450 ox horns, 71 pipes 2 half do 8 bbls tallow, 1 bale skins. LIVERPOOL. Bark Bashaw - 847 bars iron, 40 dls sheet

do, 240 bills hoop de, 43 crates earthen ware, 15,000 fire t

do, 240 bdls hoop de, 43 crates earthen ware, 15,000 life briess, 10 arch frames, 71 tons cannel coal.

Ship Unicorn—200 tons salt, 200 do orrell coal. 30° do plaster.

CAD Z. Brig Martha—90 lasts salt, 200° jars olives.

HAVANA. Ship haw—2470 boxes white sugar, 20 quarter do cigars, 2200 Mexican dollars, 1 box sweetments.

ST MARTINS. Sch George—5000 bushels salt.

SYDNEY. Brig Joseph—112 chal coal.

PICTOU. Brig Ceres—193 chal coal.

SHIP-NEWS-BOSTON, 1937.

TUESDAY, JULY 18. ARRIVED.

ARRIVED.

Ship Unicorn, Redman, Liverpool, 5th June. Sailed in cowith ships America, Manchester, for New York; Gibraltar, Dunbar, for Cardiff. Off Holy Head, 6th, passed ship Southener. Tibbetts, fm Mobile for Liverpool. Spoke, June 25, lat 44½ lon 37. ship Quebec, fm New York for London; 10th inst lat 43, lon 60. brig Glide, 48 days fm Mogadore for New York. Brig Martha, Howes, fm Cadiz, 28th May. Left ships Angelo, Graves, just arr fm Havre; Medora, Nowell, do do; Lagrange Patten, just commenced ldg for Boston. Ship Mexican, Lee, sailed 26th for New York. Spoke, 22d ult, lat 43, lon 59, ship Frank in, of aud for New York, from Havre, with passengers—had lost forward.

Brig May, ratterson New York.

Brig May, ratterson New York.

Brig Inga, (new) Rogers, Duxbury.

Sch George, Atwood, St Martins, 30th ult. Left no Am vessel. Brig Nahmakanta Lawry, sailed day before for Bangor. Spoke 6th inst. lat 27, lon 69 15, bark Madeline, 15 days from Philadelphia for Trinidad.

Sch Wim Wilson, Baker, Philadelphia.

Sch Toos H Jenks, Dyer, Philadelphia.

Sch Tros H Jenks, Dyer, Philadelphia.

Sch Tros H, Grath. Bangor.

Sch Comet, Young, Belfist.

Siood Comet, Martin, New York.

Sloop Comet, Martin, New York.

CLEARED.

Brigs Herald, Barnicoat, Pernambuco and a market; Susaa, Gay, Hayana: Acadian, Lane, Halifax; Favorite, Clay, Pictou; Brischs Industry, Long, Halifax; Exertion, Hitton, and Ellen, Flint, Digby; Meloney, Landry, Bridgeport, CB; sloop Senator, Robinson, Nantucket.

Havana, July 4.—The Otranto's rice was sold at 12 12 rs. and the Catharme's brought same price at Matanzas: there are no new arrivals, and the article is scarce and wanted, and would now fetch 12 1 2 to 13 rs. If therefore no large recent supplies have left your port, you could not err to ship freely.

Mississippi.—The special Congressional election in Mississippi takes place on the 17th and 18th of this month. Claiborne and Gholson are the democratic, and Prentiss

FOREIGN PORTS.

At Buenos Ayres May 4, B utus, Adams, New York, ldg;

At Buenos Ayres May 4, B utus, Adams, New Yors, 10g; Gen Stark, Payne, Boston, do.
At Glasgow, June 1, Ccrinthian, Colburn, for Cardiff, sons. The Dromo is reported in port same time; but she was spoken 30th May, (by the Louisa, at this port) bound to Newpers, W. Arr at Trieste, brig Brilliant, Trieste.
Sailed fin Co k, May 28, Triumph, Howe, Boston.
At Surinsm, 22d ult, Wm & Henry, Fabens, Salem, 14 days.
Ceres, Kendall, Boston. 12; Charles, Foster, wtg cargo; Hi, bernia Sayward, do; Sarah Ann, Herrick, do; Cadet, Babson, disg: Ellsworth, Homer, fm Boston, do.

sg; Ellsworth, Homer, fm Boston, do.
At Havana, 1st inst. Ceylon, Gore, fm Boston. At Guayama, July 1, Orleans, Norris, for New York, 4 or 5.

SPOKEN. June 6, lat 30, lon 43, ship Talma, Thomas, fin Batavia for owes.
June 7, lat 47 01. lon 30, ship Vandalia, of Duxbury, from

New Orleans for Havre July 9 lat 37, lon 68 50, ship Frances, Griffith, 7 days from July 15, off Cape May, ship Pocahontas, from Liverpool for

ARRIVALS, CLEARANCES, &c. SALEM, July 17-Arr Clinton, Baker, Baltimore, via Boston. GLOUCESTER, July 17-Arr Mary & Eliza, Lurvey, Suri-

GLOUCESTER, July 17—Arr Mary & Eliza, Lurvey, Surnam, 22d ult.

PORTIAND, July 17—Cld Everlina, Knight, Boston.

PORTSMOUTH, July 15—Arr Sarah, Knowlton, Mobile, via
Boston 17th, Planter, Boston. Sailed 15th, Rosario, Pictou.

NEWBURYPORT, July 17—Arr Ocean, Boston. Cld Nectar. Moore Bridgeport, CB; Dolphin, Hoskins, Pictou.

NEW HAVEN, July 14—Arr Doris, Thomas, Camden.

Sailed 11th, Marcia Jane, Trinidad.

ALBANY, July 15—Arr Albany, Scudder, Boston; Ganges,
Hinckiey, do. Cld Henry Franklin, Matthews, do.

NEW YORK. July 16—Arr Yazoo, Trask, New Orleans;—
the Hanford arr fm Guayama, not Mayaguez; Somerset, Bermuda. Cld 15th, Athalia, Farthen, Turks Island.

17th—Arr Catharine, Townsend, Sydney; Attention, John-

muds. Cid 15th, Athalia, Farthen, Turks Island.

17th—Arr Catharine, Townsend, Sydney; Attention, Johnson, Boston; Clarion, McFarland, Lubec. Cld Walcheris, (Dutch) Batavia; Undine, Taylor, Jas River; Robt Adams, Martin, Gibraltar and Malta.

BALTIMORE, July 15—Arr Calo, Pereival, and Casher, Chamberlain, Boston; Mexicana, Martin, Guayama. Cid Msria. (Dutch) Batavia; Olive, Huffington, Turks Island. Sailed Baltimore, Boston.

Baltimore, Boston.

16th—Cld Serene, Cooksey, Lima; John, Coffin, Antigna;
Junius, Parker, Boston; Victor, Jarvis, do; Village, Eldridge,
and Morng Star, York, do.

ALEXANDRIA, July 14—Sailed Hoogley, Newburyport
RICHMOND, July 15—Arr Thetis, Morgan, Salem.

Sailed

olumbus, Plymouth.

NORFOLK, July 13—Arr Leonidas, Tobey, Portsmeuth.—
low, brigs Patriot, Johnson, Mobile for Baltimore; Mary, of

In Hampton Roads, Maria, Hull, Portland for Richmond; Henry, Nichols, Lubec for do.
NEWBERN, July 7-Arr Julia M'Lian, Mumford, St Mar.
tins; Mary, Brookfield, Martinico.
CHARLESTON July 12-Arr H Allen, New York; United

CHARLESTON July 12—Arr H Allen, New York, States, Eusis, Havana.

13th—Sailed Liucoln, Spear, Thomaston.
DARIEN, July 4—Clid Darien, New York.
NEW ORLEANS, July 7 Arr St James, Peabody, Havre.
Clid Robert Morris, McQuillen, Marscilles; St Chuid, Colloura,
Liverpool; Queen Adelaide, Barstow, do; Louisu, Bordeaux.

DOARD WANTED.—For a boy, ten years oid, in the country 10 or 20 miles out, for which a fair price will be given. Apply at this office. epistf my60



The Steam Boat BANGOR, S. H.
Rowes, master, will make an Excursion to Barnstable, on WEDNESDAY, July 19, as follows, viz: Will leave Eastern Steamboat rr, Boston, for Barnstable, on Wednesday, July 19, 1837, o'clock in the morning arrive at Barnstable at 2 o'clock, and will remain there through the day and night, giving lose who wish, an opportunity to go on abore and visit

seengers who wish, can be accommodated with lodging out the boat.

on board the boat.

Fare from oston to Barnstable, \$1,50. Meals Extra.

RETURNING,

Will leave Lewis's wharf, Barnstable, for Boston, on Thursday, July 20, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon,

Fare from Barns able to Boston, \$1,50. Meals Extra.

Tickets may be had on application to J. W. Goodrich,
Agent, at his office on Eastern Steamboat Wharf, Boston. jy 15

EXCURSIONS TO HINGHAM EVERY DAY THIS WEEK.



The splendid Steamer GENERAL LINCOLN, Captain George Beal, will make Two Excursions a day to HINGHAM, during this week.

Leave Liverpool whf. Boston At 9; o'clock, A. M. At 11 o'clock, A. M. At 11 o'clock, A. M. P. M. 4 " P. M. Fure 25 cents each way, or 50 cents for the Excursion.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

To accommodate many persons who wish to attend the Installation of the Rev Mr Waite at Gloncester the Steamer PORTSMOUTH, Capi

Wednesday, July 19th, and call on her return, for passengers, Thursday the 20th. Fare such way \$1.

jy 17 istd I. W. GOODRICH, Agent.

RAIL ROAD LINE-FOR NEW YORK.

The elegant and swift steamer RHODE ISLAND, Captain Thayer, will leave Providence, TOMORROW July 20 at 4 o'clock, P. M. Cars to meet the boat will leave the

The NARRAGANSETT will leave on Friday for further information, inquire of R. L. PORTER,

FOR BATH AND GARDINER.

The Steam Packet NEW-ENG-LAND, Capt N Kimball, will leave the Steamboat Landing, North side Lewis' Wh rf. (East Boston Ferry.) THIS AFTERNOON, at 7 o'clock precisely. Freight taken at the usual rates. Apply on heard or to M. W. GREEN, Agent, No 15 Lewis' wharf.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—REGULAR LINE The superior Packet Schooner VISSCHER, O The superior Packet Schooner VISSCHER, O. Bearse, Master, will sail as above. For freight or passage apply to BANGS & ALLCOTT, 15 Long wharf, or to Master on board, opposite. North side jy17

The fast sailing copper fastened Brig ALEXAN-DRIA. Capt Cavel, is loading at India wharf, having part of her freight engaged will have immediate dispatch. For freight or passage apply to S. R. ALLEN, 110 Milk st. 1913 iste

The Brig OSWEGO, 134 tons, Coppered and Coper.
fastened, less than 4 years old—a prime vessel : nd in
complete order for any voyage. Apply to LOMBARD &
WHITMORE, No 21 Commercial wharf. istf my3

VESSEL WANTED.

A schr of about 600 or 800 bbls burthen to precede to a port in North Carolina for a return cargo, immediate dispatch will be given. Apply to F. E. WHITE,

WHALE SHIP FOR SALE.

The coppered and copper fastened ship ADELINE, 329 tons burthen, carries 2800 blds.oil, will in 1825, with all her whaling apparatus—36,060 galls Oil Casks, &c. as she came from sea. The ship can be made rea to for sea at a very low cost and presents a very good oppertunity for purchasers—tor further particulars apply to F, E. Will'IE, No 22 Long wheef

Tested by experience, and sustained by testimonials.

OST people have a remedy for CORNS as well as other comminants;—but the proprietor of the long known and justice celebrated

very worthy and respectable citizen.

A CASE.

Sir—I do not hesitate to give my most unqualified approbation in favor of your valuable Albion Corn Plaster. By the use of less than a box, Mrs Stowell has been cured of a corn on each feet, which had been exceedingly troublesome and painful for years, and I think it but justice to your invaluable preparation to add, (for the encouragement of those, who owing to repeated disappointments in the various remedies resorted to, have finally despaired of a cure.) that your Plaster cured her corns after trying other highly recommended remedies to no purpose; and what increases my confidence in the superiority of your Plaster, is the fact, that it has been used by severa of my neighbors with equally good success. A man advanced in years, had become so crippled with corns, as to be obliged to cut holes in his shoes to case his feet, he had long suffered great torture and inconvenience—has lately been to be obliged to cut holes in his shoes to case his feet, he had long suffered great torture and inconvenience—has lately been entirely cared by the use of your Corn Plaster, so that he can now walk with comfort and in whole shoes.——Another Case—A voung woman living near me, had become so lame in consequence of corns, as not to be able to go up and down stairs without great trouble, is now using the Plaster with the most happy success, and prospect of speedy cure.

I could refer to several other cases, were it necessary, but I have seen enough of the Plaster to satisfy me it is the best prepar tion in this country, or perhaps in any other, for the cure of Corns—and were its virtues generally known, I doubt whether you could prepare the article fast enough to meet the public demand.

(Signed) SETH STO VELL,
Keeper of the Toll-house, South Boston Bridge.

Mr T. Kidden,
Proprietor of the Conway Medicines.
Boston, June 17th, 1822.

Debilitated Females :

THE complaints peculiar to the remale p r of the community, have been long successfully treated by the administration of the Aromatic Pills, originally prescribed and compounded by Dr Relfe. They cleanse the blood from those discovering of the female course at the second state. pounded by Dr Relfe. They cleanse the blood from those disorders of the female constitution, for which the Pills are an effectual specific—they restore a free circu atten, reform the irregular operations of the sanguiferous system, and sectify the disordered habits. The proprieto's confidence in the superior exce lence of this equally innocent and powerful preparation, is founded on the most decisive testimony from many restored patients. He can assure this portion of the

DR RELFE'S AROMATIC PILLS FOR FEMALES,

DR RELFE'S AROMATIC PILLS FOR FEMALES, are regularly taken according to the directions accompanying them, they revive and establish the desired healthy habits, and restore to the pallid countenance the natural glow of health and good spirits.

The Pills are an approved general remedy in cases of Obstructions—Debility—Hypochondria—Green Sickness—Giddiness—Palpitation of the Heart—bad Digestion—Loathing of Food—Pain of the Stomach—Shortness of breath upon every little motion—Sinking of the Spirits, and its consequences, a dejected countenance, and dislike for exercise and conversation.

dejected countenance, and dislike for exercise and conversation.

Married ladies will find the Pitls equally useful, except in cases of pregnancy, when they must not be taken; neither must they be taken by persons of hectic or consumptive habits.—
They may be used successfully by either men or women in all thypochondriac, Hysteric er Vapourish disorders. In all cases of this description, the Pitls purify, invigorate, and revive the disordered system.

Price \$1.50 a box.

IF None genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, immediate successor to the late Dr W T. Conway. For sale, with all the other "Conway Medicines," at his Counting Room, No 99, next door to J. Kidder's Irug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streats, near Concert Hall, Boston—and also, by his special appointment, by Druggists generally in Goston and vicinity.

Er Large discount to those who buy to sell again.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.—No 1 of this work is just received at 147 Washington street, edited by W. E. Barton. Esq of Philadelphia, and will be found a gentlemanly agreeable book—an epitome of life—an adjunction—a literary melange, possessing variety to suit all palates, and sufficient interest to command a place upon the parlor table of every gentleman in the United States.

OTIS, BROADERS & CO. Agents for New England, jyis

NICKER BOCKER for June, containing the usual variety of articles from popular authors. Just recived at the Literary Rooms, 121 Washington st.

WEEKS, JORDAN & CO.

BANK BILLS of all kinds, exchanged at CLARKS inhão

LION THEATRE

COOKE'S SPLENDID EQUESTRIAN ES-

LAST WEEK. GRAND FESTIVAL NIGHT.
For the Benefit of Mr & Mrs THORNE.

THIS EVENING, July 19,

When will be presented the most attractive bill ever offered to an American Fublic.

A celebrated and skilful Æronaut, has in the kindest manner consented to appear before the Public, and will on this occasion only, infitte a BALLOON—which will explode on reaching the real of the treater.

sion only, lift to a BALEOON—which will explode on reaching the root of the theatre.

RICHARD 111, with Horses.

Mr J. H. Wills who has kindly consented will appear as Tag—Mrs Houpt has volunteered her valuable aid—Mrs Thorne as Little Pickle, in which she will dance a Sailor's Horne-pe—Master C. Mestayer and Mrs Mestayer will appear—Mr Haraer, the celebrated Negro Singer, will appear in his Extravaganzas.

A great variety of Equestrian Performances.

TF For particulars, see large bills.

The Last Afternoon Performance will take place at 3 o'clock, on Saturday, July 22,

Doors open at 61-performances begin at 1 past 7.

Prices-Boxes 75 cents; Pit 25 cents.

GRAND MECHANICAL DIORAMAS, AT THE AMERICAN GALLERY.

THE Confagration of the ROYAL TAR; Bonaparte crossing the Alps, and three paintings—A Street in Jerusalem, commonly termed the Via Dolorosa or Street of Grief, through which Christ was led, after being bound by the Jews and dolivered to Pontius Pilate—Mat. XXVII—2.

The Interior of the Cathedral of Eurgos, Spain, and a Spanish Sea View—Font Arabia.

The Interior of the Cathedral of Eurgos, Spain, and a Spanish Sea View—Fort Arabia.

The American Gallery, head of Summer street, which has been fitted up in a superior style, both for convenience and spiendor of arrangement, will be open on Wednesday Evening, July 12th, for the reception of Ladies and Gentlemen, and continue open every evening until further notice, (Satordays and Sundays excepted.) This Exhibition has been received with universal approbation, and a decided preference has been given it to Maclzel's celebrated Moscow. (See optinions of the press.)

of the press)

(C) Price of Tickets, in conformity with the times. May be had at the Gallery, from 2 to 5 o'clock, P. M., and in the evening—price 25 cents. Doors open at 7½ o'clock, commencing at ‡ past 8, precisely. epistf

ATHENS AND JERUSALEM,
AS ONE EXHIBITION.
THE Panorama of ATHENS and the Diorama of the Des
truction of JERUSALEM,
NOW OPEN,

together, at the Riding school, near the Mill Dam, and Bra-man's Baths, bottom of Bencon street. mittance 25 cents. Open from 9 till dusk.

BEM OVAL.—The Firemen's Insurance Company have removed to office No 75 State street corner of Kilby st. is2w jc5

NANSFIELD MINING COMPANY.—The Stockholders of the Mansfield Mining Company, are hereby notified that a third assessment of two dollars per share, was laid upon the capital stock of said company, on the 23d inst. payable to the Treasurer forthwith, and they are desired to pay the same accordingly. By order of the Directors.

D. A SIMMONS, Treasurer.

Agreeably to a vote of the Directors, he third instalment of ten dollars on each share of the Capital Stock of said Corporation must be paid into the Treasury on or before the 20th day of August next. The certificates of stock should be presented when the instalments are paid.

By order of the Directors,

CHAS. J. FOX, Treasurer,

of N. & L. R. R. Corporation.

Nashua, June 29, 1837.

3w jylo

MAINE MINING COMPANY.

(Late 1. S. & P. M'g Co.)

THIE Stockholders in the Maine Mining Co. (late the P. S. & P. M'g Co.)

& P. M'g Co.) are hereby notified, that all delinquent shares in said Com'y, on which the assessments of June 13 and Oct. 19, 1836 and March 14, 1837—shall not have been paid on or before Wednesday, 19th inst. (or such number of them as will produce the same due on the same, together with the incide tal expenses) will then be sold at public au tion, at the Mechanics' Reading Room in Boston, at 12 o'clock, M.

Per order of the Board of Managers,

THOMAS J. WHITEMORE, Treasurer.

jy 8 MW&Sis 50 N. Market street.

Albion Corn Plaster!

(as prepared by the late Dr Conway,) has been made acquainted with no instance of its proper application, in which it has not been preferred to all other remedies for Corns, those painful disfigurers of the feet, and enemies to locomotion.

The Abion Corn Plaster softens the corn, however old and tough, and extracts it to the very roots. The relief afforded is gentle, immediate and thorough.

The Proprietor begs leave to submit the following ease from Mr Stowell who is well known to the inhabitants of this city, especially at the South End, and at South Boston, as a very worthy and respectable citizen.

Sir-Ido not besite to the state of GREAT BARGAINS IN CLOTHING,

on each article.

The above offers an extraordinary inducement for Gentle men to supply themselves with first rate Garments, at prices much less than has ever before been offered in this City.

FOR SALE-A RESTAURATEUR, being one of the best stands in the city. It is well furnished and has every convenience for doing a large and genteel business, and will be sold on reasonable terms. Apply at this office. istf

EMOVAI..-HEWINS & FISHER have removed to

RIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.-Whereas some evil disposed person or persons, entered the enclosure of the subscriber, in Roxbury, on the night of the 17th just, and did extensive damage to the property of the undersigned, by destroying a number of ornamental forest trees. I will hereby engage to pay the above named sum of Fifty Dollars to any one who will give information that shall lead to the detection and conviction of the offender. any one who will give into marting tection and conviction of the offender.

A MOS STEVENS.

ISSOLUTION OF COPARINERSHIP.—
The copartnership hitherto existing under the firm of TABER & SUITH, is this day dissolved by mutual consent;
J. Taber is authorised to settle the affirm of the late firm, and all persons indebted to Messrs Taber & Smith are requested to call at No 76 Washington street, and settle, that the books of the firm may be closed.

Boston, July 19, 1887.

A MASA G. SMITH.

OTICE. -- The subscriber will continue in business the stand of the late firm of Taber & Smith, No 76 Washington street, and solici s a continuance of public putronage; he will keep constantly on hand a good assortment of Carpe. tings, Rugs, Painted Floor Cloths, &c.

jy 19 JOB TABER.

THE GRAVE —This day published and for sale by the flooks liers. The Grave, a Poem, by Dr Blais, nearly bound in muslin, at 25 cents. This work will desight both the grave and the gay.

St*

1919

SITUATION WANTED.—A first rate French Cook wishes a situation—hie has been employed as Cook in some of the first Hotels in America, and can produce good recommendations. Apply at 47 Milk street. IKENESSES of the eight Presidents and Mrs. Wash-

Mington, engraved on Steel, are for sale at Messrs. A. WILLARD & CO.'s Fancy Store, Washington st, opposite the Old South-the whole on one sheet for 371 cts. Extra

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Here you will find them at N : 58, corner of Blackstone and Ann streets

CHARLES HASTINGS respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the above store, and has purchased his stock for Cash, and will sell for Cash only, cheaper than cheap, a general assortment of gentlemen's, ladies' and childrens Boots and Shoes.

DR R. WHEELER'S BOTANIC ELIXER, FOR THE USE OF FAMILIES —This Elixer has been tested, and is an universal medicine for the cure of Jaundice, tested, and is an universal medicine for the cure of Jaundice, Indigestion and Consumption of the bowels, Dyspepsia, Rheematism, Colds and Consumptive complaints, will yield to the certain effects of this excellent remedy, for while it acts as a specific of the blood, being an alterative as well as a gentle purgative specific, it most assuredly renovates the whole system by gently increasing the secretions and promoting a healthy secretion of the blood. Children trembled with worms, as well as adults, may take the Elizer with perfect safety, by following the directions on the label attached to each bottle—none genuine unless signed by the inventor.

Sold wholesale and retail at his Room No 439 Washington

Sold wholesale and retail at his Room No 439 Washingto -SURGERY & DENTISTRY in all its branches, exe cuted to the satisfaction of the patient, in all the forms practiced by any in this country, Teeth extracted on his own peculiar perpendicular plan, and no fail. Also, Tooth Powder, Brushes, Oils, Liniments, Salves and Unction, for the cure of the disease of the face, which is so prevalent—at his Room

Teeth set from one to full sets, in all forms and of all ma-erials. W&S3m jy19

CHARLES C. LITTLE & CO.
PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.
(At the Slore recently occupied by Hilliard, Gray & Co.)
No. 112 Washington street, Boston. Charles C. Little,

istf

STONE & POOR.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND MILITARY GOODS.

No. 96 Wa-hington street.

up Stairs.

ap 21

AMOS STEVENS.
No 5, South side of Faneuil Hall.
GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
PATENT BALANCES. STOVES, FUNNELS,
&c. &c. &c. &c.
ap12 Constantly on hand. is6w

(LOTT H. POOLE, (Late Foreman to John Earle, Jr.) MERCHANT TAHLOR, No 70 Washington street, corner of State street, (Up stairs.)

BATES & TOLMAN.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, UMBRELLAS, AND WALKING CANES. No 6 Court street, Boston. Joseph L. Bates, George S. Tolman. DARWIN CHAFFIN, MANUFACTURER OF

STOCKS AND READY MADE LINEN, . At his Furnishing Store, 80 Washington st, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL istf

HENSHAW. WARD & CO.
Importers and Wholeside Deaters in
PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS. &c.

NO. 36, INDIA STREET. BOOTS AND SHOES-CHEAP FOR CASH. AT NO. 8 BLACKSTONE STREET. TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DEALERS.

500 pairs Men's Cowhide Boots-500 do do Buckskin DRITS step Shoes.

1000 do do Heeled and Dancing Pamps.

4000 do Ladies' Fr. Sewrounds—Kid, &L'r.

4000 do d. Kid spring Slips, &c. &c. &c.

Also—A good assortment of Shoe Stock and Trimmings.

1915

7spis

Almanac, for 1838, a GENERAL ADVERTISEMENT of all branches of business in Boston, with the names of persons and streets, and numbers, classed under the heads of each respective business, or profession. The expense of collection, arranging, printing, paper, and binding of these names along with the Almanac, will be 25 cents per name. The advantages from having names and places of business published in this form must be drawn from the fact that 80,000 persons at lens, have recourse to the Almanac during the very. This calculation allows only 6 persons to a family, therefore it must be far within the actual number that use the book. The price of the Almanac will be, as heretofore, 25 cents. Gentlemen will be called upon by the Publisher.

S. N. DICKINSON.

EMOVAL.—ENOS WILDER, Engineer and Machi-a nist has removed from 49 Chatham street, to Nos 20 and 22 Water street, 2 doors above Congress st, and has engaged the services of Mr Oliver Edwards, his late partner to su-perintend his business, and will manufacture and keep for sale a general assortment of Hydraulic and Suction Pumps, for houses, factories ships, &c,—also, Beer and Cider Pumps, Soda Apparatus, Hose Screws, Engine Pipes, Brass and Iroa work generally, Turning, Screw Cutting, &c. The business in Bostan will be conducted under the style of Enos Wilder, & Co.

133 Washington st, having given much time and attention to the manufacturing of Soda Water, free from all impurities, and having adopted, in addition to their own valuable improvements, the late patented apparatus to prevent metal-lic impregnation, are now enabled to offer the double and single Soda, in great perfection—also, Soda Water in bottles. 50 Tickets for one dollar as usual. april 8 W&Stf

DOW DER.—The American Powder Company have appointed the subscribers selling Agents of their Powder, and now offer for sale a constant supply of Gunpowder, in large or small quantities, in kegs, half kegs and cannisters, warranted equal to any made in the United States, for shipping—all orders can be executed at short notice. Apply to STANLEY, REED & CO., No 10 City wharf.

july Mw&Sis3m

RANKLIN HOUSE INTELLIGENCE AND GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE, corner of Hanover and Union streets.—A gentleman desirous of obtaining employment in some retail drug, or other store, is ready to advance a few hundred dollars, without interest, to any respectable person who will engage him—snlary not an object.

A steady, active, young man, wistes to go as coachman, work in a garden, &c. Also, to be sold or let, several houses a first rate confectionary store, stock, &c., to be disposed of; a great bargain, proprietor leaving the city.

Wanted.—2 good cooks, a housekeeper, and several females of and chiracter.

copisti

THOMPSONIAN MEDICINES.—A large and constant supply of all sedicinal flerbs used in the Thompsonias Practice, and all the other varieties of Herbs raised by the Shaker Society at Canterbury, N. H. For sale at the Depository of the Shakers, a the lovest prices, tegether with a full assortment of Drugs and Medicines, by WM. C. STIMPSON, No 3 & 4 South side Fancuil Hall. 2awis1m 2awos2m

OFICE.—The copartneship heretciore existing under the firm of TILESTON & KEMP, is dissolved by the death of the senior partner. The business of the late firm will be settled by the subscriber.

RUFUS C. KEMP.
[652]

COPARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED,-The copart Inership heretolore exiting between the subscribers under the firm of WILLIAM WARD & CO is this day dissolved by mutual consent. WILLIAM WARD, by mutual consent. JOSEPH W. WARD. epis3w

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. The subscribers / have formed a connexion in business under the firm of HENSHAW, WARD & CO. and have removed to No 36 India street, where they offer for sale a general assortment of Drugs, Paints, and Dyeing Drugs.

The concerns of John Henshaw, and of William Ward &

Co. will be adjusted by Henshaw, and of Whath Ward a
Co. Will be adjusted by Henshaw, Wa d & Co.

JOHN HENSHAW,

WILLIAM WARD,

JOSEPH W. WARD, Boston, June 20, 1837. epis3w

REMOVAL.—CHARLES HENSHAW has removed Room of Hen-haw, Ward & Co. No 36 India street. je20 epis3w

SUPERIOR MARSALA MADEIRA WINE. 3() pipes Superior Marsala Wine, Colli brand, ship Rambler's carge, entitled to debenture. 75 i do 280 i do

1 do 1 do 1 do 1 hhds de do do brig Florida's cargo. 11 hhds do do brig Champion's cargo.
For sale by HENRY GREENOUGH or ALFRED GREENOUGH, 40 India whari epis2m Je3

REMOVAL.

TENRY RICE & CO. have removed to No 68 Milk street, up stairs, 3d door west of Kilby street.

FRESH SPRING GOODS.
HENRY RICE & CO. have received an extensive assortment of British, French and American Dry Goods, which they offer for sale on favorable terms at No — Milk street, up stairs, 3d door west of Kilby st is3m mh20

BLANEY'S FURNACE, for warming buildings.—
The subscriber respectfully offers the above article as superior to any thing of the kind now in use. He has liberty to refer to the following gentlemen who have had them in use the past winter:—Thadeus Nichols, Wm. W. Clupp, Nath'l. Greene, Josiah Bumstead, Josiah Stedman, Marshal P. Wilder, Wm. S. White. For sale at the Grate Manufactory, No 102 Court street.

jel2 latf BENJ BLANEY.

CARPETINGS AND RUGS. -TABER & SMITH No 76 Washington street, have received by the late arrivals from Liverpool,

4 bales super Saxony and Wilton
8 do Brussels
10 do super Ka derminster

Carpetings. Also—5 bales superior Rugs, comprising Worsted, Tufted, Wilton and Brussels
Likewise—on hand a good assortment of Oil Floor Cloths—
Bockings—Piano and Table Covers, &c. &c.
a24 istf

ASS. STATE PRISON.—The public are hereby informed that orders for hammered Granite, and for work in Iron a disteel, continue to be received at this institution. Orders for Penknife Blades, to be inserted in old handles, may be left in the Ward n's Mox, at Briggs' Reading Room, Wilson's lane, city of Boston, and will be delivered by Mr Briggs when finished. All orders for Stone or other work, will receive immediate

attention, and be executed to a prompt and satisfactory man-ner. CHARLES LINCOLN, JR., Warden. Massachusetts State Prison, {
Charlestown, June 1, 1887. } 2 wis&2awostf je3 FOR SALE. -A lot of hard wood Side Cases -can b AUCTION SALES.

BY WHITWELL, BOYD & CO.

EAST BOSTON LAND. Tomorrow at 12 o'clock, at office.

A very eligible but, being No S, on flemmington sitest, 100 by 100—containing 1000 square test of land.

This land is near the Hotel, Railroad, Turnpike and the public garden and is worthy the attention of purchasers. Terms will be liberal and declared at the safe.

WINDOW BLINDS. 300 fine green Canton window blinds, 36 by 72 and 42 by 80 150 prime Westph dia hams.

Also—2 cases white Posgees," imported in ship Henry Ew-

1200 ps Madrinague grass cloth -to close an account.

BY F. E. WHITE. DAMAGED HAY & CORN,
This day at 12 o'clock,
At Towne's wharf, North end,
For account of whom it may concern. 100 bundles bay-50 bags corn, part of the cargo of ship

ALEXANDRIA SUPERFINE FLOUR. - Tomorrow at 11 o'clock.
At No 22 Long wharf.

Dalmatia.

200 bbls Alexandria superfine floor, in bright barrel BY JOHN TYLER. Othice No 9 Central wharf,

RIGGING, CHAIN CABLE, BLOCKS, &c. &c.

This day at 10 o'clock.
Opposite No 47 India st.
All the standing and running riging—chain cables—anchors—blocks—caps. &c. &c. saved from a wreck. MORTOAGEES' SALE.

GROCERIES, &c.

GRUCERIES, & c.

Tomorrow, at 10 o'clock.

At No 4 South Market street.

At No 4 South Market street.

The entire stock of said store, consisting of West India goods and groceries—consisting in part of the following articles—300 casks nais—20 bxs tobacco—6 kegs do—50 chests Y. II. tea—10 bxs do de—30 chests Southong do—100 bxs do do—500 do bloom raisins—150 do bauch do—60 do Eleme i.—8 bags pepper—pipes Holland gla—bhis St Croix rum—pipes hall pipes and qr casks Scily M wine—spires—nuts—&c, &c. with all the spire furniture. with all the store furniture.

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR On Friday, at 11 o'clock, At Commerci 1 - hart, landing from beig Angera. 27 hhds New Orleans sugar.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE. On Wednerday, the 20th inst. at 11 o'clock.

At Commercial where.

The ship Herald, 241 tons burthen, with all the whaling craft, casks, &c., left from her last voyage resaid ship was built in Salem, in 1822, of the best materials, for the late Pickering Dodge, Esq. For inventory, apply to LOMBARD & WHITMORE, 21 Commercial where.

BY J LAWRENCE HERRICK. e 52 Ann street, apposite head of Merchants' Row. HORSES, &c.

This day, at 3 o'clock.

In front of office. 1 seend hand coach. Also-I span of horses and coach.

TRUNKS & CONTENTS. Tomorrow at 94 o'clock, at office,
—sale positive—terms cash.—
2 trunks containg numerous articles of circh clothing—new and second hand—viz: 15 white cotton shitts—3 check do do
—7 woolen do trocks—6 pr long hose—1 pr cotton drawers—
2 pr mole skin pants—1 do linnen do—3 pr buckskin gloves—
2 do kid do—1 do sitk do—1 do 1. rubber suspenders—2 pr hose—1 crava:—1 vest spring—1 blk cravat—2 sitk hdkfs—5 do do—2 napkins—4 neck stocks—1 over coat—4 linnen col-

lars—also, I boot top travelling trank—1 plain do do—lot of unwashed clothes. BY J. A. NOBLE.
Office 111 Washington street.

SALES EVERY EVENING.

A good collection of valuable Books, comprising a general assortment of standard and miscellaneous works, in the various departments of literature, many of them choice and valuable, such as Histories—Biographies—Poems—Novels—Romances—Voyages—Travels—and Adventures—4to, svo, Polyglot, Pearl and Pocket Bibles—works on Natural Science—the Arts—Theology—Medicine—Chemistry—Philosophy and almost every other subject—Blank tooks—Paper and Stationary—Engravings—Sicel Pens—Pencils, &c.

Also, a good assortment of Clothing adapted to the serson—superior boot top Leather travelling Trunks—new and second hand Gold and Silver Watches—Timepieces—Accordians—Music Boxes—an assortment of Jeweiry—Carlery—Hardware—Fancy and other goods

Music Boxes—an assortment of Jewerry

—Fancy and other goods.

Regular sales by catalogues three times each week, viz:

Monday, Wednesdays and Friday Evenings.

Cash will be advanced on Books or any other Goods left for

BY COOLIDGE & HASKELL. Office No 69 Kilby street.

-At private sale.—
11 cases 4 col'd it fancy prints—well calculated for exportation, being etitled to debenture.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

House No 6 Sewall place, leading from Milk st, being a first rate modern built brick house, containing two parlors with folding doors, six chambers, kitchen, washroom, &c., &c.—a very desirable dwelling hone for a small family, in the centre of business, or sale or to be let to a good tenant. Apply to HENRY GREENOUGH, 40 India wharf. epistf

3 brick dwelling houses in the West part of the city.
Apply to G. T. WINTHROP, No 17 Court street.

To LET.

The Chambers of Warehouse 61 Water street, now occupied by S. F. Barry. Apply at 11 Kilby street.

Swissos Store No 3 India wharf, recently occupied by Mr. Charles Lane, & Go. as a Grocery—is a first rate water SAM'L SANFORD. proof building. Apply to

A brick house situated in Summer street, four stories high, and very convenient. Also—for sale, the Parlor farniture of said house. Also—to let a house in Bulfinch st. Inquire of CitAS. HO D.

Two convenient and pleasant Counting Rooms, at No 70 Long wharf. Also, two lofts for storage. Apply to E. M. HOWE, on the premises. 6t jy19 ALARMS OF FIRE.—At a meeting of the Mayor and Aldermen, held on Monday, the 28th day of April, 1831, the following Order was passed:

Whereas, the practice of enging bells, or of tolling them rapidly, for lectures, has frequently caused false alarms of fire, thereby greatly annoying the citizens, especially those attached to the Fire Department, and doing damage to the fire apparatus of the city, thereby much increasing the expense of that Department—therefore Ordered, That hereafter no belief shall be rung for lecture, but to led only at a moderate rale. The S-xtons attached to the several Churches in the city are hereby called upon to enforce the above order.

WM. BARNICOAT.

Chief Engineer Bosion File Department, Engineer's Office, June 26th, 1837.

DOSTON FIRE DEPARTMENE.—Any person delivering articles on account of the floaton Fire Department, is informed that no bills will be appointed without a written order from this office.

WM. BARNICOAT,
Chief Engineers' Office, June 29, 1837. Engineers' Office, June 29, 1837.

CITY OF BOSTON.

Assessors' Office, Faneuil Hall, Boston, July 11, 1837.

Boston, July 11, 1837.

Fellow citizens, and all others liable to be Taxed in said city, that the Tax Books for the year 1837 will be opened thus day and for the according week days for their invection.

day and for ten succeeding week days for their inspection, at their office above named, where they may have an opportunity of ascertaining the amount of estates, income and polls for which they will be taxed.

The Assessors flatter themselves with the hope, that the increased exertions which have been made by the whole board to equalize the Taxes will p ove satisfactory.

BAMUEL NORWOOD, HENRY BASS, THO MAS JACKSON

Assessors.

epistJ22 CONOMY,—Persons having oid Sto k frames worth re-covering, and wishing to practice economy in these times of "living without the means," can have them done in the neatest manner and on the most reasonable terms, by leaving them with A. RICHARDSON, 5½ Hanover (see receiving the contribute of the contribute of the research of the contribute of the research of the re Court) st. epis2m

DEST CURLED HAIR MATTRASSES, 2 D quality do do—Entry Mais, &c.—for sale at the lowe to cash or ces, at the INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND, 19 Pearl street.

N. B.—Old Mattras-es dressed and made up anew, at from 1 to \$2 each, according to size and condition.

SPERM CANDLES.—300 boxes Sperm Candles for sale by HEWINS & FISHER, No. 7 Central Wharf.

AUCTION SALES.

NEW AUCTION COMMISSION STORE. o 52 Ann street, in the frick block nearly opposite Mer-onts' Row. The subscriber would respectfully represent to friends and the public, that he has obtained fleepice to sel Auction, and will sell at the above place, where he will gratefully receive consignments of any description of property, to sell by Auction or at Private Sale, and respectfully solicits, and will promptly attend to out door sale of any description. He hopes by a taithful discharge of his duty to receive as well as merit the patronage of his friends and the puolic.

J. L. HERRICK, Auct'r. Gr Cash advanced on property left for positive sale

BY J. D. CUNNINGHAM.

ROOKS—ENGRAVINGS.

Tomorrow at 9 o'clock at office.

A collection of books—among them are Byron's works, complete in one vol, Dearborn's cell'ton—Shakspeare, do—Rollin's ancient history, 2v, 4to—Haker's livy, 2v, clo h—Matechlun's geography, 3v, 4to—Haker's livy, 2v, clo h—Matechlun's geography, 3v, 4to—the works of Dr Chalmers—Robertson—Milten—Moore—Pindar, and others—Mosheim's church history, 2v—Boswell's Johnson, 3v—Warson's body of divinity—life of Roscoe—Bylwer's navels complete in one vol—Walpole's private correspondence, 4v—Lamb's dramatic poets, 2 vols.

Also several Lendon annuals—books of prints—engravings—Hogarth's works—Fisher's views in Lancashire—Tombleson's views on the Rhine—Allen's views on the Tyrot, &c.&c.

FURNITURE.

Tomorrow, at 93 o'clock, At No 71 Warren street. The furniture of a gentleman treaking up housekeeping—comprising Kudderminster carpets—soln—fancy and common chairs—looking glasses—brass 6 e seis—an excellent time piece—dining card and pembroke tables—china, glass and crockery ware—dining sat of Liverpool ware—tea and coffee set—plated ware—knives and fass—waiters—astral, maniel and entry lamps—many high post and fleid hed steads—several first rate feather beds—heir mattrasses—let or bedding, sheets, blankets, counterpanes, &c—wash and right stands—and a variety of kitchen furniture, &c. &c.

The above may be examined on the day before the sale.

TO LET —The above house, 3 stories high, containing 10 rooms, two kinds of water and every convenience for a family, all in perfect order, with a garden. Apply to Mr OLIVER MILLS on the remarks. MILLS, on the premises

Olt. PAINTINGS,
On Friday, at it o'clock,
In Corinthian Hall, entrance from Milk street.

18 Oil Paintings, (marine views) recently fluished by an artist of this city—comprising views in Boston harbor and viewity—views on the coast of Maine—England—France, &c.
They may be examined on the day before the sale.

BY SAM'L. K. BAVLEY. STEREOTYPE PLATES.

Will be sold at public auction, by order of the Mortgagec, on Thursday, the 20th day of July next, (unless previously disposed of at private sale.) at 12 o'clock, at office.

The stereotype plates of the Unbinet of Extracts, small pica, 4to, 373 page—Folio Bible, great primer, 262 pp. inco.apiste.

The plates may be examined any time previous to sale, on application at No 39 Congress street.

FUR NITURE &c.

On Saturday, at 9a o'ctock, at office,
A large and general assortment of new and second hand
house furniture, tooking glasses, crockery ware &c. &c.

Particulars hereafter. HORSES-CARRIAGES, &c. HORBES—CARRIAGISE, &c.
On Saturday next, at 11 o'cl ck.
At the Depository corner of Milk and Devenshire sts.
Will be sold a variety of horses, chaises, charinges, &c.
Particulars hereafter

-At private sale,-

A splendld diwing set. BY EDWARD F. HALL. Office Nos 23 and 25 Central street.

DRY GOODS

Temorrow, at 9 o'clock, at office.

A large and prime lot of Foreign and Demestic Dry Goods, without reserve, to close a cocern, for eash.

Consisting of French, English and American prints—French prid mushins—French and English and tape checks mushins—witte and cold cemorics—gro to Nap, figd, pid, twill and fancy silks—Italian and plaid cravats—choppus and bandannas—red, white and fancy pongeo hikis—Aarseiles, quint gs and fancy silk vestings—bik satins—bik hombazines—cold crapes bobbinet, gimp, thread and fancy faces—lace and gauze veils—lace hikis, shawis and aprons—kid, silk and thread gloves—thiret, cashmere, damask and tancy shawis—se wing silk—fancy silk and hibet hik s—sewing silk—linen thread—spool and sewing cotton—tapes—pins—bindugs floss—gin, lasting and pearl button—ticking corded roles—l. R, webb and Kent su-pe-ders—spun silk hikis—insertings—mushin and lace pelrines capes and collars—g or hikis—printed merinos—silk and velvet beits—c tron brockskins—cotton flag hikis—louble toundations—French broo'm, white and fancy then drills—west ends—congress drills—step pids—blodd and bro heetings and shirtings—prid moleskins—linen hikis—ikk, cotton, worsted and merine husier—beed purass—woolnets—runinets—stormants—Rouen cassim-res—jeans—cotton cravats—patches—duck—grass cloths—kerseys—dimoteys—English cambrics—&c. &c. DRY GOODS

Pieces and part po supe fine and medium broadcloths—cassimeres—sathets—woolinets—hinen and summer stolls.
—at 12 o'check—

So cases fishionable black and white silk and fur hats.
Also—a large lot of cut dry goods with which the sale will commence. patches—duck— grass cloths—kerseys—dimeteys—English cambrics—&c. &c.

BY J. M. ALLEN & CO. Corner of Milk and Congress treets.

TRAVELLING TRUAKS. This Day, at 12 o'clock, at office, 40 prime boot top travelling and hide trunks, assorted sizes. DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS.

This day at — o'clock, at office.

An assortment of dry goods—consisting of English and American trints—pr d silk shawls—muslin capes and collars—gro de N p, raw silk, thibet and shally highs—French sewing silks—dama-k table cloths—French prints—cambric auslins—thread, silk and cotton gloves—laces—edgings—needles—pins—drillings—cold cambrics—silk and cotton stockings—womens and mens kid gloves—choppas—rubber and webb braces—choppas spool cotton—American ewing cotton—bionde and quilling laces—pild hooks and eyes—broadclo hs—cassimeres—buckskins—cassin*ts—figd muslins—napkins—epun silk highs—straw and chip beanets—co'd likens—silks—vestings. &c. &c. vestings. &c. &c. Also-75 ps bobbinet lace.

CARNATIONS. Tomorrow, at 12 o'clock, at office. HOUSE & LAND IN SOUTH BOSTON.

Tomorrow, at 4 o'clock. P. M. on the premises.

A two story dwelling house, situated on 3d ttreet, between D and E streets, built last year, well finished, with good cellar and excellent well of water in the same, together with every convenience. Also-900 teet of land, part of which is in good cultivation

TRAVELLING, HAIR & FANCY TRUNKS.

On Friday at 11 o'clock, at office,
60 boot top travelling trunks, many of which are superior—
30 custom made kar trunks various sizes—30 custom made
tancy trunks—3 valies—carpet bags, &c SEASONABLE LOTHING. A large assertment of clothing, &c.
Particulars to-morrow.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c. On Saturday, at 11 o'clock, At the Horse Mart, bottom Union st.

Will be sold a variety of horses, chaise-, carriages, & ?.
Particulurs hereafter. BY DANIEL HERSEL Office Nes 27 & 29 Exchangest,

This Day, at 9 o'clock at office

I shall self a large and general assortment of new and second hand clothing—consisting of coals—jackets—vests and pancaloons—skirts and arawers—over hauls—boots and shoes hats—caps—glov s—flose—suspensiers—ps caheo—do hdkis—remnants cloth and numerous other articles.

Also—a number of good si ver w teles—lot of jewelry, &c. Al-o—a lot of books and pamphlets, with which the sale will compense. CLOTHING, &c.

will commence. GROCERIES, &c. GROCERIES, &c.

Tomorrow, at 94 o'clock at office.

I shell sell a general assortment of W. I. goods and greceries, among which are bbls rum—gis and brandy—casks wine
—chests ten—c. fice—sugar—rice—tobacco—bexes eigars—
do white and bro soap—do blacking—do ink—sp ces—numers
matches—standing casks and kegs—scales, weights and messures, and other articles.

EX OTIS RICH.
Office No 38 Broad street.

Once No 3s Brown of the Control of t

FOR SALE.-A first rate Pew in the Rev Mr Robbins Church-for terms inquire at 118 State street.

500 cases hats.

The above lot comprises a great variety of articles recently manuf ctured.

my1

..25

4..75

CORKS, per groce.

COTTON, per lb.

Seo. Up'd ..93 New Orleans, ..11

COPPER, per lh.

off,

CORN MEAL, per bbl.

DUCK, per bolt, 1U 15..00 a 15..50 DBruisgins, 16..25 a 16..50 Zotoff, 15..00 a 15..25 Koneploff, 14..00 a 44..50

Guntemata, ...90 a 1..25
Madder, D. ...10 a ...12
Yellow Berries, Persian
...40 e ...75
Camwood, per ton, stick
75..00 a 80..00
Fustic, 18..00 a 22..00
Brazilletto, 30..00 a 37..00
Leswood St Domingo

20..00 a 22..00 Rie de la Hache, 40..00 a 60..00

40..00 a 60..00

Nicaragua 40..00 a 50..00

Campeach, 30..00 a 31..00

DF 1/GS,

Rol Brimstone, per lb.

...024 a ...24

Crude, ton 24..00 a 27...

Flour sulphur per lb.

Cantharides, per lb.

Shellac Orange ...28 a ...28 Liver, ...23 a ...25 Garnet, ...26 a ...27 Scam'ony, 2...00 a 2...25 Liquorice Paste per ib. ...14 a ...14 Castor Oil per gull. 1...50 a 1...62 Camphor refed, ...50 a ...55 FISH, per quintal.

Fish, per quintal, Cod G. Bank, 2..75 4 3..00

9.75 a 10..00

Alexandria and Fredericksburg,
... a 9..75

Ohio, sour 5..50 a 8..00

Susquehannah, ... a 9..75

FRUIT

do hard shell, .. 2 a ..021

3..00 a 3..25

1..12 |duil 5,.00 a 12,00

..11 a ..12 ..20 a 5..23

do. bunch, per box, 1.40 a 1.50

do Hair ..40 a 1... GUNPOWDER, per lb.

GLUE, per lb.

Muscat do.

sehannah, . — a Susquehannah, . — FRUIT, Mmonds, soft shell,

No. 1, No. 2, No. 3,

Fustic, 18..00 a
Brazilleito, 30..00 a
Logwood, St Demingo,

Ter, 1. 50 a 1. 75
Turpentine none... a ...
Spirite, gall. ... 25 a ... 40
Varnish, bright, per gall. 20
Oll., Palm, per lb

SPICES, per ib.

Cassia, .11 a ..12 Cloves, .28 a .25 Ginger, R & G. .07 a ..084 Mace, 1..00 a 1..12 Nutmegs, 1..00 a 1..12 Pepper, Sum. .071 a .08

Kentucky,leaf, ..06 a [.18]

Kentucky,leaf, ..06 a ..08

Bull's eye. ..03 a ..04

St. Demingo, ..12½ a ..20

Cuba, ...12 a ..25

Banca,

Banca, ...19 a ...21 Spanish, ...17 a ...18 Plates, 10..50 a 11..25

12.00 do Lambs, ..50 a ..70
1.00 Pull'd superfine, ..50 a ..63
1b. S. America, ..10 a ..14
Smyrna, nuwashed,

American Fleece, full bloo

Andones, sort shell, ... 6 a ... 8
do hard shell, ... 2 a ... 02½
Shelled, ... 9 a ... 10
Filberts, ... 9 a ... 10
Filberts, ... 03 a ... 04
Figs, Turkey, ... 2 a ... 5
Lemons, Sicily, 2... 62 a 3... 00
do Malaga, 3... 00 a 3... 50
O anges, Sicily 2... 75 a 3... 25
Raisins, Sultana, lb.
... 5 a ... 06
Smyrna, ... 4 a ... 04½
... 12
Simple, Sum. ... 07½ a ... 08
Imperial, ... 50 a ... 50
Voung Hyson, ... 40 a ... 50
Hyson Sin, ... 30 a ... 36
Southous, 24 a ... 30
TOBACCO, per ib.
Manufactured Richmond,
... 06 a 5.13

Muscat au.

Bloom,
FURS

Bear Skins 2..50 a 4.56

Fox cross 2..50 a 3..00
do red 1..12 a 1..20
Otter land 5..00 a 7.00
Fisher 75 a 1..50
Wildeat 30 a ..37

Wildeat 30 a ..37

WOOI, per ib.
Spanish, R. F. and S.
..60 a

16. 00 a 17..00 R. O do. 20..00 a 25..00 STEEL, per lb.

-..00 a 14..00 English, blistered,
12..00

Olive, per gall. 1..00 a
Sperm, winter, ..92 a
do fall, ..90 a
Linseed,

The Madisonian with be rannum,

"Madisonian weekly, \$5 per annum,

"Madisonian, daily, \$60 per annum,

The Madisonian will be devoted to the support of the principles and doctriner of the democratic party, as delibeated by Mr Shaloson, and will main to consumate that political referring in the theory and practice of the sational government which the theory and practice of the sational government which the theory and practice of the sational government which the theory and practice of the sational government is presented. The commercial interests of the chuntry are overwhelmed with embarracement; its increase; concerns are amuscally disordered; every ramiforation of society is invaded by distress, and the social edifice seems threatened with disorganization; every ent is filled with predictions of evil and the internutrings of deependency; the general government is boldly assaid by a large and respectable portion of the people, as the direct cause of their difficultivities of the property of the presented to the

FFS,
..05 a ..05½
1..65 a 1..90
..02½ a ..00
a. common to prime,
1..20 a 1..30
1..00 a 1..30
1..00 a 1..30
1..00 a 1..35
D. ..10 a ..12
Berries, Persian
...40 \(\sigma\) ..75

MAHOGANY, per (oot 6m)
Cuba,
...08 a ..12
Berries, Persian
...40 \(\sigma\) ..75

MALASSES, per gall, 6 me.
...41 \(\sigma\) ..75

MALASSES, per gall, 6 me.
...25 a ...27

MOLASSES, per gall, 6 me.
...25 a ...27

MOLASSES, per gall, 6 me.
...25 a ...27

MOLASSES, per 346

MOLASSES, per 346

MOLASSES, per 346

MOLASSES, per 346

MOLASSES, per 347

experience and then of the highest order will render it competent to carry forward the principles by which it will be guided, and make it useful as a political organ, and interesting so a journal of news. Arrangements also have been made to fix the establishment upon a substantial and permanent basis. The subscribers therefore, relies upon the public for so much of their confidence and encouragement only as the fidelity of his press to their great national interests shall prove it effectively to use the fidelity of the state of the confidence and encouragement only as the fidelity of his press to their great national interests shall prove it effectively to use the fidelity of his pression city, D. C., July, 1837.

Cantharides, per lb.

1..15 a 1..18
Oil, Annis, per lb.

1..62 a 1..75
Cassia, 1 .62 a 1..75
Peppermint 4..25 a 4..50
Vitriol, ...- a ..04
Olove, 2..00 a 2..124
Lemon, 1..75 a 2..00
Opium, Turkey, per lb.

4..00 a 4..25
Otto Ross, per ox.
4..75 a 5.00
Guinine Sulphate, per oz.
1..62 a 1..75
Rb wharb per lb.

3..56 a ..60
Sal Ammonie, ..12 a ..14
Senna India, ..05 a ..07
do Alexa, ..20 a ..35
Sugr r Lead, ..19 a ..22
Temeric ..04 a ..04
Gum Copal, per lb

20..23
Sile ETINGS. Subscribers may remit by mail, in bills of selvent banks, postage paid, at our risk; provided it shall appair by a post-master's certificate, that such remittance has been duly mailed. A liberal discount will be made to companies of five or more

JAMES MELLEN.

Charlestown, July 10, 1837.



REMOVAL.

eurn, to give them ample compensation.
ap25 W&S KELLOGG & CLARK on Sunday hight, July 16, a dark red Canadian Horse, with black maine, a 'I the white spot in the forehead, switch saturday last, threw a club through one of the sky-lights of my office, thereby breaking about a dozen panes of glass.

This is the second time this trick has been performed. I will therefore pay to any person a reward of Twenty D diars for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of his pappy. I suspect some in the neighborhood, and they may expect to be watched. GEO. A. CHAPHAN, \$5 Washington street.

On Sunday hight, July 16, a dark red Canadian Horse, with black maine, a 'I the white spot in the forehead, switch tail, small legs, black hoofs, and a seam in one of the hind hoofs.

Whoever will return the Horse to the subscriber, in Charlestown, Alass, shall be handsomely rewarded july 18

ABIJAH HOVEY.

IL AND BONE.—The cargo of ship Navy, consisting of 2600 bbls Whale, 200 do Sperm oil; 35000 has Whale-ington street.

Boston Truss Manufactory.

ed his embeavours to improve the structure and enhance tity of the Truss. its recent invention "The Anatomical Solf Regulating "he believes that the desideratum so long attempte, en obtained, as in this insperment, the convenience of attempte, the certainty of direct compression, and the adverse derived from the fact, that the management of the whether regarding neatness or adjustment, is practicathe patient, have been made abundantly manifest. The patient, have been made abundantly manifest, ing upon the long established, and us he hopes, deservingly reputation of his manufactory, he trusts that the mage of the community will continue.

See nappied to every variety of Hernic, whether in the or adult, for Umbilical Prolapsus and other analogous are kept constantly on hand, or will be made at the st notice.

st notice.

Acial Legs are made and warranted to walk with ease, machines for remedying deformed or crooked Feet, will be adapted to any case, according to its exigency, tical and Dental Instruments of every description made

Ludies wishing for either Trusses or Grecian Belts, can be ttended by Mrs Beath.
It is presumed that the subjoined list of references will pre-

clude the necessity of further remark.

J. W. PHELPS, No 63 Court street.

Dos. John C. Warren, Berjamin Shurtleff, John Randall,
Geo. Hayward, John Ware, Watter Chening, Winslow Lewis
Jr, Edward Reynolds, Marshall S. Perry, D. Humphreys Storer,
P. G. Robins, of Roxbury, and Geo. C. Shattuck.

FRENCH STORE, NO 250 WASHINGTON STREET,

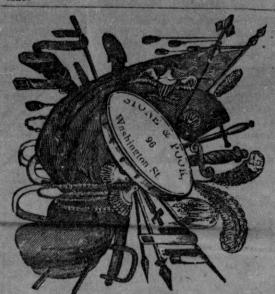


A. GIL. ZRT, Hair Dresser, from Paris, keeps constantly on hand, and makes to order, every article in his line, such as Frizets, Wire Cruts, Mohair, Puffs, Curls, Ringlets, Frize t urls, Bands of Long Hair. Greeian Braids, Open Braids, Greeian Carls, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wige & Top Pieces, warranted good to fit, and exchanged if not so.

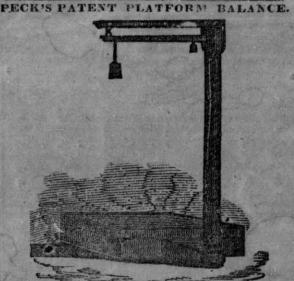
A so, always on hund, a fresh assortment of Periame ry and Valuable Composition for Coloring the Hair, werranted.

Cut and Dressed in the new-Old Bunches of Hair dressed ever at short notice, and the most particular attention paid to them.

Gentlemen's Hair Cutting and Curling Room, Up Stairs.



IMPORTERS WATCHES, JEWELRY & MILITARY GOODS.



Brattleboro', Dec., 1836.
For sale by their agents, by the dezen or single—JOSEPH M. SMITH & CO., 138 Washington street, Boston.
d14

The subscribers would inform their friends and the public, that they have removed to No 13 Court street, near Washington street, and have for sale a genteel assortment of Saddiery, Harnesses, Collars, and Trunks. Comprising a variety of Ladie's and Gentlemen's Saddies, made of the best English materials, by a superior English workman, Bridles and Martingals, A few sets of elegant Coach and Gig Collars—Common leather do-Siage, Team, and Truck, do. Trunks of every description, Valises, English Carpet Bags.

Order- for Military Equipments, executed with promptitude and neatness

The subscribers would acknowledge with gratitude, the liberal patronage of their frients, and cu-tomers; and while they nope to receive a continuance of the same, they propose in return, to give them ample compensation.

APRICAL HOSPITAL

Alapplications for admission must be made at the Hospital, Allen street, between the hours of and ission must be made at the Hospital, and subscribers would inform their frients, and cu-tomers; and while they nope to receive a continuance of the same, they propose in return, to give them ample compensation.

APRICAL HOSPITAL

Alapplications for admission must be made at the Hospital, allen street, between the hours of 2 and 9 on the mornings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday. In urgent cases, in which the patient is able to attend, he or she should appear there in person. If the patient is not able to appear there in person. If the patient is not able to appear there in person. If the patient is not able to appear there in person. If the patient is not able to appear there in person. If the patient is not able to appear there in person. If the patient is not able to attend, he or she should appear there in person. If the patient is not able to appear there in person. If the patient is not able to attend, he or she should appear there in person. If the patient is not able to attend, he or she should appear there in person. If the patient is not able to attend, he or she should appear there in person. If the

HORSE LOST.

Son Sunday night, July 1e, a dara red Canadian Horse, with black maine, a 'i tle white spot in the forehead, switch tail, small legs, black hoofs, and a seam in one of the hind

RAIL ROAD LINE FOR NEW YORK.

Arrangement for July.



The RHODE ISLAND, Capt. Thayer.

The RHODE 13 ANI, Capt. The Prom Providence.
Depot at India Point.
At 4 o'clock, P. M.
Tuesdays, 11th and 25th.
Thursdays, 6th and 20th.
Taurdays, 1st 15th and 29th.
The MAPSACHUSETTS, Capt. Co

Toursdays, 18th 4. 27th.

The NARRAGANSETT, Capt. Comstock.

From New York.
Foot of Markerield st, N. R.

The NARRAGANSETT, Capt. Child.

Frem Providence.
Depot at nella Point
Mondays, 3d, 17th and 26th.
Fridays, 7th and 26th.
Fridays, 7th and 21st.

Passengers will take the ne o'clock.

All Mo.

Depot at adia Point
Mondays, 3d, 17th and 28th.
Wednesdays, 12th and 26th.
Fridays, 7th and 28th.
Passengers will take the Rail Road Cars for Providence at one o'clock.
All Merchandise, Specie and Baggage at the risk of the owners thereof.
For further information inquire of R. L. PORTER, 195

EASTERN STEAMBOATS JUJU. S. MAIL LINE. 21



FOR PORTLAND, BATH, HALLOWELL, OWLS HEAD, BELFAST, BUCKSPORT & BANGOR.

BELFAST, BUCKEPORT & BANGOR.

The splendid Steamer PORTLAND, 450 tons, Capt Coyle, will run as usual between Pertland and Boston. She will leave Bost non Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays,—an I Portland on Mondays. Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 o'clock, P. M.

The favorite Steamer BANGOR, 400 tons, Capt S. H. Howes, will tue between Bangor and Easton, until business revives. Will leave Bangor for Belfast and Portland every Tuesday at 5 o'clock A. M. and proceed the same night to Bos on Keturning, will leave Boston for Portland, Belfast and Bangor, every Friday evening at 5 o'clock P. M. and will leave Portland on the way East, the next day at 6 A. M. touching at the intermediate ports. She will take passengers for the Kennebec, and connect with the Steamer McDonough, Capt Brown, at Portland.

The Steamer McDONOUGH, 300 tons, Capt Brown, will

The Steamer McDONOUGH, 800 tens, Capt Brown, will leave Hallowelt for Forthand every Tuesday and Fissay at 9 o'clock A. M. and place her Bostor passengers on board the Boats for Boston the same evening. Will leave Portland for Hillowell every Wednesday and Saturday at 8 o'clock A. M with passengers from Boston, touching each day at Bathand Gardner.

Fare between Boston and Hallowell, do Boston and Bangor, Deck passengers at reduced prices.

The Boats are in first rate order for the route, and well furnished with Boats and Life Preservers.

They start from Eastern Steamboat wharf, foot of Hanover st, Boston.

Freight token at the usual rates, but the Companies will be accountable for no baggage, (reight or articles of any kind, unless the value shall be disclosed, a proportionable price paid, and a receipt given.

and a receipt given.

For further information apply to I. W. GOODRICH.

ap24

BOSTON AND HINGHAM. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT-THREE TRIPS A DAY. The Steam Packet GEN, LIN CO.N, Capt, George Beal, will on and after MONBAY next, June 24th, run between Boston and Hingham as follows, until further actice:— Leav Hingham Leave Liverpool whf, Eoston,

do'clock, A.M. At 9\frac{1}{3} \text{ o'clock} A.M.

Heave Liverpool whf, Eoston,

At 9\frac{1}{3} \text{ o'clock} A.M.

Heave Liverpool whf, Eoston,

At 9\frac{1}{3} \text{ o'clock} A.M.

Heave Liverpool whf, Eoston,

Heave Liverpool whf, Eoston,

At 9\frac{1}{3} \text{ o'clock} A.M.

Heave Liverpool whf, Eoston,

Heave

P. M. and 6 P. M. and Him ham at 6 o'cleck, A. M. 10 A. M. The boat will start punctually at the above hours

The boat will start punctually at the above nours.

Fare 37½ cents. Carriages will be in readiness on the arrival of the boat at flingham, to convey passengers to any part of that and all the neighboring towns.

N.B.—Passengers by applying at the Captain's office can be conveyed to any part of the city for 12½ cents.

DAVID WHITON, Agent.

Hingham, June 22, 1887.

KENNEBEC AND BOSTON STEAM NAVI-GATION CO

Land, Capt Nathaniel Kimball, will leave Lewis' whi, for Bath and Gardiner, every ednessiay and Saturday at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Leaves Gardiner every Monday and Friday, at 3 o'clock P. M. and Bath at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Carringes will be in readiness to take passengers to and from Hallowell, August and Waterville on the arrival of the boat and the days of sailing.

Fare from Besten to Bath, \$3.50, And Found.

" to Gardiner, \$00, And Found.
" Bath to " \$100,
Deck Passengers, \$200.
Agents, M.C. GREEN, Boston—JOHN BEALS, Bath-L. H. GREEN, Gardiner.

FOR PORTSMOUTH, DOVER, GTEAT FALLS, AND SOUTH BERWICK.

FALLS, AND SOUTH BERWICK.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR JULY.
The new and elegant Steamer PORTSMOUTH, Capt Thos. Howes, will leave Eastern Steamboat wharf every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings, at 8 o'clock precisely. Fare to Pertsmouth \$2—te Dover, Great Falls, and South Bezwick, \$2,50—ineaus extra. Stages will be in teadiness on the arrival of the Boat to convey passengers to the various places.

Leaves Portsmouth every Tuesday, Thursday, and Satur day mornings, at 8 o'clock. Stages bring passengers from the various places in time to meet the foat.

Freight received on brand the day before sailing.
Notice will be given by handbills when the Portsmouth makes excursions.

1. W. GOODRICH, Agent.

Ju26

ALBANY AND TROY PACKETS,-REGULAR

Owen Bearse, muster.

A. Watson,
F. Wells,
John Cammett,
D. A. Allen,
Nelson Bearse,
Andrew Levell,
Edwin Scadder,
College,
With experience Schooner VISSCHER, GRECIAN, BENJ, BIGELOW, VICTOR, DEBORAM, STRANGER

"NIAGARA, Andrew Levell, "ALBANY, Edwin Scadder, "ALBANY, Edwin Scadder, "These vessels are all of the first class, with experienced masters, who are likew se first rate pilots.

The owners of this me, to avoid detention by head winds and shoal water, in the narrow and shoal part of the river near Albany, have purchased (to be used by this line) the Steam Boat "WADSWORTH," as a tow boat and lighter, which, with the lighter Grampus, of ninety tons, built the last season expressly for this line, they think will prevent the delay hitherto experienced at that place, and insure punctuality and dispatch. Merchandise by this line, destaned to places on the northern, western or Obio Canals, northern and western Lakes, &c. &c. &c. &c. will be forwarded by the Agents without delay.

western Lakes, &c. &c. &c. &miles for the without delay.

These packets will sail regularly on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, from opposite No 15 Long whi, north side, Boston, and from the piers at Albany and Troy.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

Agents at Roston—BANGS & ALLCOTT, 15 Long wharf, Agents at Albany—GAY & WILLARD, 104 Pier, foot of State st. Agents at Troy—GAY & WILLARD, 129 River street.

TO FISHING AND PLEASURE SEE

PARTIES.

A HE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has put his fast sailing pleasure beat TREMONT in complete repair, and is ready to attend upon those who may favor him with their patronage. The Tremont is a first rate boat, (about 15 tens.) and was built expressly to accommodate Fishing and Pleasure parties, and will accommodate from 20 to 30 persons. The subscriber has likewise a number of smaller beats to accommodate those who do not wish for so large a boat. No pains will be spared to supply his boats with all necessary convenences and he respectfully solicits a continuance of that public favor which has been best-wed upon him in former seasons. The boats can be had at short notice, by leaving orders at BENJ F. MAMAN'S, No 71 Long wharf, where they can be furnished with stores, lines, cooking apparatus, &c.

my20 epsm ANTONIO DOMINGO.

MAY FOR SALE,—Vessels bound to Sayhanna, Mo-blie, or New Orleans, can be furnished with hay, on freight, to complete their cargoes at a few hours notice, by calling on A. BLANCHARD, No 6 Garden Coart Street, or at his huy store, East Boston Also Bool blas of first quality that geese features, for sale in bags of 39 to 50 has. A good ship from 500 to 400 tons can have a freight for Mobile.

BARTNER WANTE —With a capital of \$1000, to go into a safe and profitable business. Address D. B. brough the Post Office. eptf jy11

& CO. have for private sale 100 boxes best Christal Gin Jy 1

DOTATO STARCH.—106 tierces Potato Starch to sale by WHITWELL, BOND & CO. je26

POSTON & PROVIDENCE RAIL ROAD.

ted.)
Merchandise Trains leave Bestor and Providence at 5 P. M.
Merchandise Trains leave Bestor and Providence at 5 P. M.
Mair, (Sanday excepted.)
For further information apply to the Company's Offices,
Beston and Providence.
DANIEL NASON,
Master Transportation Boston Sepot.
mb29
isSwostf

POST N AND WORCESTER RAILROAD.

P-The Passenger Cars will leave the Depot, South Cove, at 6 and 101 A. M., and 4 P. M. and Worcester at the same

hours.
On Sundays hereafter a train will leave Boston and Worcester at 6 o'clock, for the conveyance of the mail.

All baggage at the risk of the ewners.
Fare to Worcester, \$2.

MERCHANDISE

Promptly forwarded from Freight Depot, 617 Washington street, at \$3,50 per 2000 lbs. Cargoes, received and forwarded from Raill oad Wharf, South Cove.

my19

J. F. CURTIS, Sup't,

BOSTON & LOWELL RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Nand after Monday, April 10th, the Passenger trains will run as follows:
Leave Boston at 7 A. M. 11 A. M. and 5½ P. M.
Leave Lowell at 7 A. M. 2 P. M. and 5½ P. M.
The morning and evening trains will stop for way passengers at the usual places.

All baggage at the risk of the owners—allowance to each 40 pounds. Tickets one dollar.

NOTICE.

The Boston and Lowell Radroad Corporation hereby give notize that they have adopted the following rules and regulations, in regard to their liability as carriers.

First, as to Passengers.—All baggage to be at the sole risk of

First, as to Passengers.—All baggage to the owners.

Second, as to Freight.—This company will not be responsible for any goods, merchandise, money, bank notes, or other articles, unless receipted for by the officer of the Company, appended for that purpose, nor for any loss or injury, unless such as may arise by fire from the Locomotive Engines, or by the gross regligence of the Agents of the Company, nor for a greater amount than two hundred dollars on any one package, unless by special agreement.

All goods and merchandise shall be at the risk of the owners while in the Company's Store-houses.

CHARLES S. STORROW, Agent.

Roston, June 9, 1887.

ANDOVER BRANCH. The Andover cars will start at the same houre in connection attithe Lowell Trains.

Pass ngers can be conveyed by Railroad from Andoverto Lowell, and vice versa.

ANDOVER AND HAVERHILL R. R. A. A.D.

N. and after Monday, April 10th, the Passenger the will leave Boston, (in connection with the Lowell trains) and Haverhill, at the same hours, viz.

Leave Boston at 7 A. M. 11 A. M. and 51 P. M.

Refere, 871c.

All Baggage at the risk of its owners. Allowance to each, 40 ths.

Tickets may be obtained at the Ticket Office of the Beston and Lowell Railroad, Boston; at Wildes' General Railroad and Stage Office, No. 11 Elm street, and at Stone's City Tavern.

Passengers obtaining tickets at No. 11 Elm street, and at Stone's tity Tavern, will be conveyed to the Railread, free of expense. Passengers travelting to Boston, may obtain tickets at the ticket Office in Andover, and at the Stage Office, Bages connect with the stage of the st

Singes connect with the Railroad at Haverhill, and convey passengers to Exetar, Dover, Concord, Pertsmouth and intervening towns.



Leaves HOBART'S, No 36 Hanover street, every Morning at 5 o'clock, and reaches Keene at 7 P. M. through Lexington, Concord, Action, Littleton, Croton, Townsend, Ashby and Fitz-william, on Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday and Sunday. A)-e, from Townsend through New Ipswich and Jaff ay to Keene, every day in the week except Sunday, from Keene to Wel, pole up the river to Winssor, Unnever, Haveshill, &c., also to Woodstock, Royalton and Mantpelier to Burlington. Also, from Waipole to Chester, Rutland and Middlebury to Burlington.

lington.
Is attleboro and Albany stage leaves. Hebart's on Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday and Sunday, by the way of Groton and Frizwilliam, at 5 o'clock, A.M.
A stage leaves the above place for Shirley, on Tuesday. Thurday and Saturday at 5 A.M.
Also, for Lunenburg, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 A.M.
ELIAB BROWN, Agent.

my 4.

A DAILY LINE OF STAGES

Leaves Boston for Greenfield, Trey and Albany, every day except Sunday, viz: Leaves Wilde's General Stage Of-

Wednesdays and Fridays, via Templeton and Athol, at 3 o'clock A. M. and on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 3 A. M. via Bolton, Lancaster and Barre.

Also a Daily Line to Keene and Brattleborough, via Lancaster and Fatchburg. C. FIELD, Agent, at Boston. C. SMEAD, Agent, at Greenfield.

REMOVAL.

INCORRUPTIBLE FORCELAIN TEETH,—The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of Boston for the liberal patronage be has received from them during the last year—he has now removed his office to a more central situation, and owing to the great number of teeth inserted by him daily, he is enabled to reduce his terms at least 50 per cent on all operations from this date. The average price for the best Porcelain Teeth will be, on gold plate \$3, pivot \$1 to 150, filling and cleaning 75 cents to \$1, and all operations warranted for the term of five years. He will centinue to visit persons at their residence and complete any operations in two visits half an hear each. He has within the last three years instructed several Dentists in this city, who are now practising with creat success.

CHARLES J. HOUPT, No 11 Winter street.

N. B. A complete set of 24 teeth to masticate with ease, for a person that has as teeth, will be ready for inspection in one menth, and one hundred dollars will be paid on presentation for a better specimen of workmanship.

IMPROVEMENT ON DENTAL SURGERY.

IMPROVEMENT ON DENTAL SURGERY.



Dr B. T. PRESCOTT centrinues to perform all the necessary operations of the Teeth, both for the beauty and preservation. Dr P. having obtained the latest and highly sp-proved method clinsering the mineral or incorrupt-

the mineral or incorruptive recently introduced in Paris, feels assured that he cannot fail to give a general and acknowledged satisfactions all who may favor him with their calls.

Persons requiring operations on the teeth will please call an issesspecimens at office, corner of Hanover and Portland

street.
N. B. Dentists applied with Mineralor Incorruptible Teeth,
European and American, wholesale and retail, on the most
reasonable terms. Orders from the country promptly and
jest

ANTED-A man to take care of a Horse, Chaise and Garden-a man to work on a Faim-a man to work in a Faim-a man to work in a Faim-a boy to learn a Chaise and Harness Masker's trade-a boy in a Store. Apply at 47 Milk street, jy 18

A CCORLIONS.—The sub-criber will close their stock of Accordions at reduced and extremely tow prices.—Purchasers by single one or dozen, are invited to examine them. BATES & TOLMAN, 6 Court st. 1m 1/18

HINCURRENT MONEY.—Providence Banks—City
Bank, Fortland—Old Town Bank, Maine—New Haven
—Bridgeport—dams and St. Allans—Manchester—Fairfield
County—Stanford—Essex Bank, Guildhall—ail Banks in R.
Island—purchased by J. W. CLARK, Exchange Broker, No6.
City Hall, State st. if my 27

ANTED.—A middle aged man to take care of a horse, chaise and garden—a man to work in a mill—a man to work on a farm—a bay to work in a furily—a come nan to take care of a horse, chaise and garden. Apily at 47 Milk street. Law, has removed to 99 Washington street, Roxbury. He will be at the Office of Lemnet Grosvene, Esq., St Ceort street, Boston, every day at 11 o'clock, A. M. Air Grosvener will attend to the business of Mr Lovell, in his absence, ap14 coply